FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

AU141451 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Agencies report that U.S. President Carter left Israel yesterday. With members of the delegation he was leading he carried out an intensive activity with numerous meetings and talks. Carter met with high Zionist officials, attended receptions and addressed the Israeli Knesset, while the head of U.S. diplomacy, Vance, also had other intensive meetings and talks with his Zionist colleagues. During Carter's entire stay in Israel, both sides stressed several times the close and indivisible bonds existing between the United States and Israel in all fields, and particularly in the political field. In his speech to the Knesset, the U.S. President stressed among other things the readiness of the United States to aid Israel in all fields, including the political, economic and military fields and he praised the maturity, boldness and realism of the Israeli Zionists.

The visit to Israel made by the head of the U.S. administration once again confirmed the close links established long since between U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. This visit made it clear once more that the Israeli Zionists closely relate their stay in power to the comprehensive political, economic and military aid and support of the U.S. imperialists, recompensing the latter by pursuing a thoroughly pro-American policy.

In its entire policy of constant armed provocations against the neighboring and independent state of Lebanon, of the intensive Jewish colonization of occupied Arab lands and of creating tension in the area, the reactionary Israeli regime serves its Zionist and anti-Arab goals, as well as the U.S. policy of preserving and even extending its colonial presence in that area.

Carter's trip to the Middle East in particular, as well as the general political activity of the two imperialist superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, in that area, have nothing in common with the national aspirations and the Arab peoples and countries, who demand the expulsion of the Israeli aggressors from the occupied Arab terrorities, a total ban on imperialist interference in their domestic affairs, as well as the total solution of the Palestinian problem. In this connection, it is not fortuitous that during the entire stay of the head of U.S. imperialism, Carter, in Israel, powerful demonstrations took place in the occupied Arab territories, through which the Arab inhabitants protested strongly against the plots hatched up by the Israeli Zionists and U.S. imperialists, which are profoundly anti-Arab in their nature and one of whose aims is to legitimize the occupation of Arab lands.

TIRANA RADIO DENOUNCES WARSAW PACT, USSR 'BLACKMAIL'

AU141455 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] It has been announced that the commander in chief of the aggressive Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces, Soviet Marshal Kulikov, arrived yesterday for a visit in Budapest. It is reported that Kulikov is to meet with higher Hungarian officials and officers, with whom he will discuss certain problems related to that military bloc.

As is known, a large Soviet force is concentrated in Hungary within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. By now time has shown what aims are being pursued by the Soviet social imperialists through their instrument of war, the aggressive and military Warsaw Pact.

This military bloc constitutes one of the foundations of the hegemonistic and expansionistic policy of the Soviet Union, which [word indistinct] in rivalry with the United States and whose aim is to reinforce and even extend its spheres of influence wherever possible in the world.

Meanwhile, through this ill-famed military pact, the Soviet social imperialists, who have deployed large military forces in the member countries of this pact, are exerting pressure and blackmail on these countries to force them to follow Soviet policy blindly and to serve it [words indistinct]. It is with such imperialist purposes in mind that such consecutive military inspection tours are undertaken by high-ranking Soviet officers who, at the same time, fill the higher positions in the Warsaw Pact. This type of visit by [words indistinct] is related to the efforts of the Soviet social imperialists to compel the member countries to increase means and funds for the maintenance of this military bloc of theirs.

ATA CITES LAO STATEMENT, COMMENTS ON PRC 'THREAT'

AU141000 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 14, ATA--As the news agencies report, the Chinese social imperialists have been for several weeks reinforcing the divisions of their aggressive army, concentrated along the Laotian border. This act is another threat against the Laotian people and continuation of the aggressive policy of the Chinese social imperialists in Indochina. These actions of the Chinese warmongers have been forcefully condemned by the Laotian people and government.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos issued a statement recently, condemning the Chinese threat toward that country. The statement said that "recently, especially since China launched a large-scale war of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Chinese side has rapidly deployed numerous divisions to the Sino-Laotian border, has carried out military manoeuvres, has sent spies into Laos to make propaganda campaigns, to create divisions among the Laotian people, to assist the imperialists and reactionaries in their numerous acts of sabotage and attack order and security of Laos".

Further on the statement stresses that "the Chinese side should halt the concentration of its armed troops along the Laos-China border, cease its acts which threaten the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos, the interference in the internal affairs of Laos, as well as its attempt to create division in the fold of the Laotian people".

The concentration of the troops along the Laotian border, as well as the present aggression against the people of Vietnam constitute another fact which proves to the aggressive nature of the Beijing social imperialists, who are striving with all manners of means to realize their expansionist ambitions for hegemony in the area of Southeast Asia at the expense of the peace-loving peoples of this region.

COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF CARTER'S MIDEAST TRIP

Sofia Radio

AU142017 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] AFP reported from a Jerusalem official source that at its long session the Israeli Government today adopted, with 15 votes for and one against, the latest U.S. proposals made by President Carter and accepted by As-Sadat on the signing of a separatist peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. The BTA correspondent in Cairo reported that after As-Sadat accepted the latest U.S. proposals on eliminating the disputed issues connected with the signing of a separatist peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, Cairo started today to prepare itself for signing it.

An Egyptian cabinet meeting is scheduled for tomorrow where the latest U.S. proposals will be discussed. In this connection, the parliamentary group of the ruling National Democratic Party of As-Sadat will meet by the end of the week. At the beginning of next week a special session of parliament will be held. Since this party has a majority in the legislative organ of Egypt, the U.S. proposal is predetermined. The Egyptian mass information media do not doubt that Egypt will be ready to sign this agreement by the end of next week.

BTA's Maslarov

LD151012 Sofia BTA in English 0817 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

["The Arab Cause Betrayed Again"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 15 (BTA commentator Dimitur Maslarov)--President Carter left the Middle East contented with the results of his sudden visit there. Embarking, Carter had staked the whole of his political future on this tour. The closest associates of the U.S. President and the best commentators of the U.S. press unanimously and unambiguously insisted that the future career, and to a major extent the re-election of Jimmy Carter on the presidental post, depended on whether his mission won or failed.

The affairs thus set, predetermined the outcome of his mediator's efforts between the Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. Early in 1977 the Egyptian leader had said to the Saudi King Khalid: "I am ready to help Carter by all means." His commitment to Washington was demonstrated several months later by his dramatic visit to Jerusalem.

And this time again the achievement of the Middle East solutions as desired by Carter is again primarily due to the readiness of Anwar as-Sadat to betray the Egyptian and the Arab national cause. At the airport of Cairo, on Carter's tour from Jerusalem to Washington, President as-Sadat adopted the U.S. terms of the separatist treaty, preapproved by Begin. Apparently both Begin and Carter had prior knowledge of as-Sadat's agreement with the proposals. Begin's words with which he saw off President Carter were very illustrative in that respect: "We achieved good results and your mission was successful."

In order to save face, it is being stated now that what has been achieved is the result of mutual concessions. Indeed, Begin abandoned his demand that the Israeli-Egypt separatist treaty should invalidate all the military obligations of Cairo to the Arab countries, but only after As-Sadat had already given his permission for the establishment of U.S. military bases on the (?Sinai) Peninsula.

This consent of the Egyptian President opened the doors for direct U.S. military presence in the Middle East. And at this particular moment Washington needs such a presence badly, especially after it lost positions in Iran, formerly acting the U.S. gendarme in the Persian Gulf area. It is not accidental that only two weeks ago the U.S. Secretary for Defence Harold Brown said that the United States were "ready to fight for their Middle East oil supplies." It means imperialism and Zionism keep on dictating. As-Sadat, however, has himself offered his service to take up the former Iranian role and to send the Egyptian Army to fight wherever the interests of the United States demanded it.

In order to gain the new role from Washington the Egyptian President sacrificed the Arab interests and most of all the cause of the Palestinian people. This is how PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat described As-Sadat's new betrayals: "Deprived of Iran and CENTO, the United States are seeking a new military alliance with Israel and Egypt. The Arab peoples have, however, made it plain that such an alliance, aimed as it is, against the Palestinian and against the pan-Arab national liberation revolution, will not be accepted."

BTA REPORTS CONSTRUCTION INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM

AU142021 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--Bulgaria is taking an ever growing part in the socialist construction of Vietnam. Many Bulgarian works are engaged in the building up of new industrial and agricultural projects in that country. Many construction firms, too, are directly involved in the drawing [up] of projects, while a great number of Bulgarian specialists are helping in the assembly of new machines and equipment on spot, thus passing their experience on.

A grain-grinding installation is already assembled in Thi Vinh with Bulgarian aid, as is a combined fodder installation in Nam Ha. Freezing storehouses operate throughout Vietnam. They, too, are built with Bulgarian assistance. A large-scale dairy farm has been built in Bah Vi on documentation supplied by Bulgaria.

Last year Bulgaria completed the construction of a buffalo-cow farm in the province of Ha Nam Ninh. The farm's capacity is for 2500 buffalo-cows. At present Bulgaria and some other socialist countries are helping in the reconstruction and updating of a 10,000-pig farm near Hanoi. It is being built on documentation granted by Bulgaria and will be fitted out with socialist-and more precisely CMEA-made equipment.

The vegetable complex in Phu Dienh is one of the major projects built by the Bulgarian Agrokomplekt enterprise in Vietnam. It is again with machines and equipment of Bulgarian make that the construction of a tobacco-drying complex will begin in the town of Ninh Binh. The complex will process Virginia tobacco and will have an annual capacity of 5400 tons of green mass. A citronella oil complex is to be built in Vietnam after Bulgarian projects and with Bulgarian technical assistance. It will have an hour capacity of 70 tons of green mass. Bulgaria is building in Vietnam eight fodder plants, each of which will have an hour capacity of 6 tons. Two of these plants, in Haiphong and in Thai Binh, have already been brought on stream.

KOSYGIN SENDS TELEGRAM OF THANKS TO ZHIVKOV, TODOROV

AU131856 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Aleksey Kosygin has sent a telegram of thanks to Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov in which the following is said:

Dear comrades, I express cordial thanks to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers for the warm congratulations and kind good wishes on the occasion of my 75th birthday. While expressing deep gratitude for my being awarded the highest order of socialist Bulgaria--the Georgi Dimitorv Order--I take the opportunity to wish you further successes in your fruitful work for the well-being of the fraternal Bulgarian people and for further strengthening the unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, Comrade Kosygin said in his telegram.

MLADENOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR 14 MAR

AU142056 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, today received Le Quang Hiep, Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria, at the latter's request. During the cordial and friendly talks, issues of mutual interest were discussed.

BONEV RETURNS FROM TURKEY, COMMENTS ON VISIT

AU142030 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--"All the talks we had were fully taken up with the further promotion of Bulgaro-Turkish cooperation", said Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly on return from a week-long visit to Turkey.

"It was the upward development of our goodneighbourly relation that was emphasized everywhere, as was the wish for these relations to keep on expanding", he added.

Mr Vladimir Bonev mentioned also the common finding that the frequent meetings between the Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov with the Turkish leaders served to provide a powerful impetus to the development of relations between the two countries.

During his visit Mr Vladimir Bonev had talks with the presidents of the Turkish Senate and Meclis. He was also received by President Fahri Koruturk and Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit.

FATHERLAND FRONT APPEALS FOR VOTES IN 25 MAR ELECTIONS

AU142006 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A Fatherland Front National Council appeal to the Bulgarian voters:

Dear compatriots, Bulgaria is on the eve of a great political event--elections for local organs of state rule and of people's self-rule. It is the patriotic duty of all Bulgarian citizens to exercise their supreme constitutional election right. Your participation in electing the okrug and municipal people's councils and municipalities will be a further outspoken manifestation of a high civic consciousness and political activity. The elections will be an impressive demonstration of socialist democracy and of the actual rights and privileges of the individual in our society.

The people's councils' past mandate was a fruitful one in all spheres of life. In our creative socialist era it will remain memorable for its great deeds linked with the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the national party conference on the socioeconomic and cultural development of each part of our motherland.

These successes are a result of the far-sightedness and creative development with which the BCP and its Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov are implementing the April line of the party and also of the heroic labor of the people.

The Bulgarian people are creating their material well-being and cultural upsurge in fraternal friendship and cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, with the peoples struggling for peace, national independence and social progress. They are in the front-ranks of the fighters for lasting peace and security. The Bulgarian people decisively condemn and energetically oppose the arms race and the fanning of hotbeds of war and tension by the imperialists and by the Chinese leadership.

Inspired by the BCP Central Committee appeal to all communists and working people, our people are going to the polls with profound confidence in the cause of socialism, with high political and labor activity for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan on socioeconomic development of the country in 1979-80 and on the further flourishing of the motherland.

Citizens, in their 30 years of existence the people's councils have confirmed themselves as tested local organs of people's rule and of people's self-rule that are capable of implementing the multifaceted tasks of socialist building. The perfection of the territorial and conurbation structure of the country is further raising their role in social management and the further development of social democracy.

At this election of the BCP, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the trade unions, the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union and the other public-political and mass organizations, strongly rallied around the party's policy, are forwarding a unified list on behalf of the Fatherland Front.

The Fatherland Front proposes to you to elect as people's councilors and mayors the worthy sons and daughters of the Bulgarian people, authoritative, competent and respected citizens who enjoy the confidence of the people and who are able to spare no efforts and knowledge for building a developed socialist society.

Voters, the Fatherland Front National Council calls on you to cast your vote for the Fatherland Front candidates in the 25 March elections!

Vote for the people's rule which stems from the people and belongs to the people!

Vote for the BCP policy, for your happiness and prosperity!

Vote for a new flourishing of our towns and villages, for our dear fatherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

[Signed] The Fatherland Front National Council

AGROINDUSTRIAL UNION CONSTITUENT CONGRESS DUE THIS MONTH

AU141509 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--By the end of this month the foundation congress of the National Agro-Industrial Union is expected to be convened. The idea of its foundation has been gaining popularity among economic circles here for almost a year now, while the final decision was made at the plenary session of the BCP CC held on March 2 and 3, 1979. The plenum was unanimous in approving the guidelines along which the union was to be set up.

The meetings at the agro-industrial complexes at which the delegates were elected for the country foundation conferences, are over. The conferences themselves will also be held in the near future. They will approve the 1979 and 1980 production plans and will elect chairmen and deputy chairmen of the administrative councils, and also chairmen of the control councils of the county agro-industrial unions.

The agro-industrial Union to be founded is a typical mixed state-social organization. Its basic task will be the establishment and assertion of the new economic mechanism, as it is called, in agriculture. From a practical point of view this means greater independence for the manufacturers, greater opportunity for the enterprising economic cadres and a thorough application of the self-sufficiency principle in the individual enterprises. Another point of importance will be the sharply increased (?rate) of research units, whose main energies will go into the speediest possible transfer of the latest achievements in production.

The agro-industrial union will work for the improvement of the output under the conditions of the already achieved higher production level. This will be achieved through enhancing the role of the contractual system with the purchasing organizations and through direct realization of the finished production in the trading system.

REPORTS ON SPEECHES AT BCP CC PLENUM 2, 3 MAR

Lilov Statement

AU051900 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

["New Stage in Bulgarian Agriculture"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA)--The Bulgarian agriculture is entering a new stage of development. This definition is contained in the final statement by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, before the BCP CC plenum held last Friday and Saturday, which was released for publication today.

According to the instruction given by Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Aleksandur Lilov has pointed out to the members of the Central Committee that the Politburo attaches a great and special importance to the current plenum.

He added that the new stage of reorganization of agriculture in line with the party strategy for high effectiveness and quality will cause profound changes both in the productive forces and in the social relations in the Bulgarian village, will have its impact on the further development of the remaining spheres of the national economy, on the life, material and cultural propserity of the people.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov's final statement reads: "This stage is absolutely regular. It is not a question of any failures in our agriculture. It is not a question of belittling what has been so far, of what has been achieved till now. Our April agrarian policy is right. Our successes are enormous, and literally historical. It was namely they which made possible and necessary this new stage."

Further in his statement Mr Lilov underscored the necessity for those forces in whose hands the actual translation into life of the decisions made is, to get to businesslike daily work, without any delay.

Special attention was paid by Mr Aleksandur Lilov to the role of the party committees and staff, to the party organizations and communists, to all workers for the improvement of the social organization of labour and the planned management of agriculture.

Bozhinov Address

LD052016 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 5 (BTA)--"Improvement of the socialist organization of labour and planned management of agriculture" is the theme of the report read by the CC of the BCP secretary, Mr Todor Bozhinov, at the CC of the BCP plenary session on March 2 and 3, which was published here today. "In steady pursuance of the line for raising the scientific level of the management of the country, the CC of the BCP has translated into life in the last few years a number of initiatives pertaining to the improvement of the management mechanism of the national economy. The decisions of the national party conference on the improvement of the socialist organization of labour and planned economic management were especially important and effective to this end. Now comes the task of reorganizing the various branch-industries, spheres and productions according to the principles and requirements of the national party conference, in compliance with the specifics of each branch and the particular conditions of work", said Mr Bozhinov in the first part of his report.

He stressed that reorganization of the management of agriculture on economic basis is necessitated by the expanding scale and intensification of production, the progress of specialization and concentration, the deepening of vertical integration in the processing industries and by the permanent complication of the intra- and inter-branch production and economic relations. Reorganization is also necessitated by the need of active stimuli and the economic demand for unfolding the economic initiative from the smallest production unit to the management of the national agro-industrial complex.

The speaker gave special prominence to the consistent observance of the principle of democratic centralism in planning. This can be achieved by limiting the number of compulsory indices and extending the rights of the agricultural organizations to develop independently the remaining indices in compliance with the socialist marketing conditions. "Under the conditions of commodity-money relations, considerably grows the role of prices and contracts, on the one hand as means for economic influence in target plan-making, and on the other, as economic regulators of the relations between the economic organizations in the process of the fulfilling the production quotas", the report says further.

With a view of preventing unjustified rise of the retail prices of some commodities in particularly high demand on the market, the state price-making organs will set maximum limit retail prices. This system of contractual relations will be used not only between agricultural producers and purchasing organizations but also between the agricultural organizations and their fuel, fertilizer, preparations, equipment and spare parts suppliers. Mr Bozhinov explained that this does not mean a switching over to the positions of sporadic behaviour of the market mechanism in agriculture. He said that the question here is to create such economic conditions under which the market mechanism will help to strengthen the socialist production relations under the control of society. Income formation and distribution in compliance with the requirements for self-sustaining, holds the central place in the system of the new measures. Salaries in the Bulgarian agriculture will be put in direct dependence of the quality and quantity of work done and its effectivity. Self-accounting will be introduced in all production units of the agro-industrial complexes and extends to the whole reproduction process.

The participants of the session were made familiar in advance with the "Basic Guidelines of the National Agro-Industrial Union." Substantiating the necessity of setting up such a union, Mr Todor Bozhinov underlined that in its nature it will represent a new economic complex, formed as a voluntary economic union of state and cooperative economic organizations on the basis of self-sustaining. Its members, the state and cooperative economic organizations, retaining fully their economic and legal independence, through their own representatives-delegates at the national congress of the union will determine themselves the conditions of alliance, their economic and legal obligations towards the union, its structure and the authority of the management bodies. The central council of the union will be in character an elected state-public body.

In the process of improvement of the agricultural management on economic basis more problems will arise to be solved in the years to follow. One such problem is price-making. Enormous work is being done in Bulgaria now on the planned reorganization of wholesale prices in compliance with the international prices and the optimal internal conditions.

Mr Todor Bozhinov also informed that at Mr Todor Zhivkov's directions work is now going on to apply the new principles in the other branches of the national economy. This will extend first to the spheres of transport and construction.

"From reorganization and management improvement in agriculture and the other economic branches we will switch over to the improvement of the overall mechanism of social management functioning", the report says further.

Elaborating on the complex improvement of the socialist organization of labour and its role for raising the effectivity of agricultural production, Mr Bozhinov stressed that one of the most important tasks is to condition fuller use of land and other means of production.

"Under the new conditions the agro-industrial complexes and their branch organizations will be interested themselves, without directions from higher authorities, to improve the organization for a maximum use of the equipment at their disposal," underlined the speaker.

He also dwelled on the creation of unidirectional interests of the working teams and society in the policy of investments. The [words indistinct] the next one or two years will be the complete liquidation of state subsidies and conditioning of normal expanded reproduction in agriculture on the basis of self-sustainment.

The author gives special prominence to the transfer of the scientific and technological achievements in production. Analyzing the lines along which the scientific front must channel its efforts, the secretary of the CC of the BCP appealed for a sharp increase of the volume and effectivity of agricultural production on the basis of the latest achievements in the world science. In connexion with this the problem of setting up and strengthening of engineering-production transfer units has been discussed, as well as of the expansion of their engineering functions.

Special attention was attached to the link between the new mechanism of agricultural management and the creation of conurbations. He pointed out that their foundation will condition unity of territorial party, state and economic management.

In conclusion Mr Bozhinov pointed out that the new tasks in agriculture could be translated into life only if the whole society will engage in their solving, if all party, state and economic bodies and organizations will unite their efforts, if these tasks become an all-national duty.

COMMENTARY ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

LD150532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Vaclav Jilek commentary]

[Excerpts] President Carter returned to Washington this morning from a 6-day trip to the Middle East, where he had talks with Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Premier Begin on completing the negotiations on a separate peace treaty. But the unrealistic expectation that the treaty would be signed during Carter's stay in the Middle East was not realized. In view of the U.S. debacle in Iran, Carter pressed for the earliest possible signing of the treaty. Both of his partners were fully aware of this and demanded the maximum price in return for their signatures.

Prior to Carter's departure from Cairo yesterday afternoon, the Egyptian president accepted the U.S. and Israeli proposals. Everything points to the possibility that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be signed, possibly as early as next week. As-Sadat and Begin will go to Washington to sign it. This, too, will be characteristic: Essentially it will be a U.S. treaty which aims not at insuring peace in the Middle East but at securing U.S. interests in this part of the world.

True, there still remain some pending problems: Egyptian oil supplies from Sinai to Israel, an Egyptian presence in the Gaza Strip, the question of exchanging ambassadors and others. Also, the treaty still has to be ratified by the Israeli Knesset. But these are mere secondary, technical and formal matters.

Commentators are now wondering what the treaty will bring to its signatories. President Carter expects that it will first of all improve his badly shaken prestige. Second, he sees it as the foundation of a new alliance for the protection of U.S. strategic and economic interests in this region. U.S. diplomacy will continue to exert pressure on Jordan and Saudi Arabia to join in the separate talks, but so far it has come up against unequivocal opposition from both these countries which hold key positions in the region. The greatest beneficiary in the entire game will undoubtedly be Israel. It has succeeded in wrenching Egypt from the united front of Arab countries and in securing fresh supplies of U.S. weapons and billions of dollars. It hopes that on the basis of the treaty it will gradually win a leading military and economic position throughout the Middle East.

Egypt is the greatest loser in the entire venture. By signing the treaty it is entirely subjugating itself to the United States and Israel. After Israel it will be the second U.S. gendarme in the area. This is proved by the fact that Egypt has already sent 7,000 troops to Oman to protect the reactionary regime of Sultan Qabus. Today's Arab press openly speaks about the betrayal of the Arab and Palestinian cause and demands rapid implementation of political and economic sanctions against Egypt, (?which were) endorsed at the Baghdad summit.

Saudi Arabia is annoyed because President Carter did not deem it necessary to say a single word about the position of Jerusalem. In the occupied territories Carter's trip was accompanied by powerful demonstrations by Palestinians. The isolation of Egypt in the Arab world will reach its climax with signing of the treaty, and critical commentaries are appearing in the Western press as well.

There is only one sensible way of insuring genuine peace in the Middle East: Revival of the Geneva conference with the participation of the lawful representatives of the Palestinian people and all Arab countries.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR 14 MARCH

LD150508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Matskevich today in Prague. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation they discussed questions of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Husak Dinner Speech

AU141306 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Mar 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Speech" by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, at the "festive dinner" for the visiting Austrian President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on 12 March at the Hradcany Castle in Prague]

[Text] I am very happy to be able to most cordially welcome our dear guests--Mr Federal President of the Republic of Austria, Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, his wife and their entourage--on CSSR territory on behalf of the Czechoslovak people and Government and in my own name.

We highly value your visit, Mr Federal President, which is the first visit made by a head of the Austrian state to Socialist Czechoslovakia. We are convinced that it will be yet another significant step toward intensifying the relations of good neighborly cooperation and that it will contribute to strengthening the atmosphere of mutual trust, respect and understanding, for the benefit of the people of Czechoslovakia and Austria.

To a considerable extent the development of bilateral relations was influenced by the fact that for centuries the people of our countries were living side by side and for a long time even in a common state. Naturally, numerous links and relationships were formed, and these were reflected in the social, scientific, technical and cultural development of both our countries and also in the progress of all mankind. The work of the people and the efforts and struggles for national and social justice were strikingly reflected in the mutual relations in various periods. Both our countries were among the first victims of Nazi aggression. The defeat of fascism opened for our peoples the path to a free and independent peaceful life.

Mr Federal President, you will surely agree with me that, regardless of the differences in the social system, there has been striking progress in the mutual relations between our countries, particularly in the last few years. We appraise positively the fact that the political contacts have developed on a high level. Meetings between government chairmen and between the ministers of foreign affairs have now become a regular affair. We appreciate the fact that progress has been achieved in economic cooperation, which has a long-standing tradition in mutual contacts. Cooperation between the parliaments and trade union and social organizations, and also in the spheres of culture, education and science is developing, too.

We also regard the agreement on consular contacts, which the ministers of foreign affairs will sign at the conclusion of your visit, as yet another step in the development and stabilization of mutual relations.

We are sincerely interested in further consolidating and developing the current good results. We proceed from the conviction that the development of good-neighborly relations and cooperation on the principles of sovereign equality, noninterference and mutual advantage fully serves the interests of the people of both our countries. We greatly value the fact that you, too, Mr Federal President, and the Austrian Government devote great attention to matters of developing mutual relations between our countries.

In the further intensification of all-round cooperation the Czechoslovak side attributes great importance to the development of political contacts between our states, contacts based on a comprehensive legal-treaty foundation.

Simultaneously we believe that--along with developing the trade exchange--we could also approach higher and more progressive forms in economic cooperation, particularly in the expansion of industrial cooperation and closer collaboration in science and technology. It would correspond to the interests of both sides, were the entire complex of these contacts to be built on long term foundations. For this it is necessary to support and aid the mutual goods exchange and eliminate the obstacles still in the way of a further and more dynamic development of economic cooperation. A significant role can also be played by a broader exchange of cultural values and by regular and objective information about the life and events in our countries.

At the same time we are not losing sight of the fact that the bilateral and multilateral international cooperation develops best under conditions of peace and security. The active participation in the creation of such conditions always holds a prominent place among our foreign policy tasks. In asserting it we rely on the firm friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states of the socilaist community. Therein we see the lasting foundation and most reliable guarantee of the security and independent peaceful life of our fatherland.

The CSSR is in full solidarity with, and resolutely supports, the peoples leading the just struggle against imperialist domination for their independence and defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity, against racism, and apartheid and for social progress.

The Czechoslovak people resolutely condemn China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], which represents a gross violation of the generally valid norms of international law, including the UN Charter, and is a grave threat to the world peace.

The primary efforts of our foreign policy are aimed at further intensifying the process of international detente. We value the positive results achieved in this direction by the joint efforts of peace forces, particularly on the European Continent. We regard the comprehensive fulfillment of the final document of the all-European conference as the most accessible path to further developing this process so beneficial for all of Europe. We are resolved to assist, together with all peace-loving forces, the easing of tension so that it becomes both lasting and irreversible.

We value the fact that the Republic of Austria, in keeping with the state treaty on the renewal and independence of democratic Austria and the status of permanent neutrality, is contributing toward this common effort.

From the viewpoint of further international detente, we regard the earliest possible halting of the feverish armament and the materialization for effective disarmament measures as the main, and unpostponable, task of the present. Naturally, success in solving this problem depends on the good will and collective effort of all states. [paragraph continues]

We firmly support a ban on the development and production of new kinds of mass destruction weapons and on their deployment on the territory of nonnuclear states. We regard the treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons that is being prepared between the Soviet Union and the United States as an important step in the right direction. Provided there exists the goodwill and the political interest of all participating states. There also exist realistic possibilities for finally achieving at least partial positive results in the negotiations on reducing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. This would undoubtedly lead to a further improvement of the overall situation, in which the mutually advantageous cooperation could continue to be intensified. The constructive proposals of the socialist states establish a suitable foundation for this.

Esteemed Mr federal president, permit me to express the conviction that your stay in Czechoslovakia, that our talks and meetings will become a new stimulus for developing fruitful cooperation and friendly relations between the people of Czechoslovakia and Austria.

I raise my glass to toast your health, Mr federal president! The health of your wife! The health of the esteemed Austrian guests! The health of all those present! To the further development of good neighborly relations between the CSSR and Republic of Austria!

Consular, Veterinary Agreements

LD142314 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Foreign Ministers Buhoslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Willibald Pahr of Austria signed here today an agreement on consular relations between their countries, and an agreement on cooperation in veterinary medicine. The two agreements were signed in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, and Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

Husak Meeting

LD142316 Prague CTK in English 1714 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president, and Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger held their final round of talks here this afternoon. The two officials agreed that personal contacts at all levels greatly help improve relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger voiced the conviction that the visit of the Austrian president to Czechoslovakia is a significant contribution to the promotion of cooperation and good neighbourly relations, and that it will give new impulses to mutual knowledge and understanding. A joint Czechoslovak-Austrian communique was adopted at the end of the talks.

Prague Departure

LD142334 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia, left here for Bratislava today.

He was seen off at Prague Airport by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak top party and state officials including Premier Lubomir Strougal, Chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra and Czech Premier Josef Korcak. The Austrian president is accompanied on his visit to Slovakia by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other Czechoslovak officials.

Bratislava Arrival

LD142336 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger arrived tonight from Prague in the capital city of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Bratislava. At Bratislava Airport the esteemed guest and his entourage were welcomed by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council; and by other Slovak representatives.

Salgovic Dinner

LD142338 Prague CTK in English 2123 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava--Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic gave a dinner this evening in honour of visiting Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Guests included Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, Czechoslovakia Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials. Proposing a toast Viliam Salgovic voiced the conviction that the visit of the Austrian president will help further promote relations between the two countries in all spheres. President Kirchschlaeger was pleased that he could visit Bratislava, and underlined the bilateral interest of the two countries in the further promotion of good neighbourly relations.

BILAK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN DELHI

LD142240 Prague CTK in English 1658 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi (CETEKA correspondent)--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee led by its Secretary and Presidium member Vasil Bilak arrived here today on a five-day official visit at the invitation of the Indian Communist Party National Council.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Indian Communist Party Executive Committee members and National Council Secretaries Narayan Kalyan Krishnan and Neelam Rajasekhara Reddy. Present was also Czechoslovak Ambassador to India Pavol Kanka.

The delegations will exchange experience in party activities and discuss possibilities of further extension of cooperation, the most topical aspects of the international issues, situation in both parties and the international communist and workers' movement. The talks began shortly after the delegation's arrival.

CP Officials' Meeting

LD142300 Prague CTK in English 2125 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi (CETEKA correspondent)--Delegations of the Communist Parties of Czechoslovakia and India unequivocally condemned in their friendly discussion here today the flagrant aggression committed by the reactionary Chinese leadership, pursuing its hegemonistic and expansionist aims, against the Vietnam Socialist Republic. In the discussion, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak spoke about the successes achieved by Czechoslovak communists and the entire society in the fulfilment of the demanding economic and political tasks set by the 15th party congress, and the stress it is laying on social policy.

He emphasized the importance ascribed by the party and the government to the further promotion of the process of international detente, intensification of the struggle for the strengthening of world peace, for disarmament, and the support of all forces fighting in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence, against imperialism and racial discrimination, for peace and social progress. He highly appreciated the peace and anti-imperialist policy on non-aligned countries and underscored Czechoslovakia's special interest in the further promotion of the traditional friendship and all-round mutually beneficial cooperation with India.

Secretary-General of the Communist Party of India Chandra Rajeshwar Rao briefed the Czechoslovak delegation on the tasks fulfilled by the party in the complex conditions, in unifying the left-wing and democratic forces of the country and mobilizing Indian working people for the defence and further extension of their basic social and political rights and achievements. Both delegations appreciated the traditional high level of comradely relations between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and India.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BENIN

LD142240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, Andrej Barcak, has arrived in the Benin People's Republic, where agreements on technical, scientific and commercial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Benin will be signed.

Andrej Barcak stressed at a press conference in Cotonou the fruitfulness of trade relations between the two countries and voiced the conviction that these relations will successfully develop in other fields too.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON LOYALTY TO MARXISM-LENINISM

AU131123 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Powerful Force of Internationalism"]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party of Vietnam and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have turned to the socialist countries and to all communist and workers parties of the world with an urgent appeal to consolidate solidarity with Vietnam, to grant it assistance and support and to condemn Maoist aggression.

The socialist countries, their governments and Marxist-Leninist parties and other parties of the international communist and workers movement have replied to this unambiguously and spontaneously. In the spirit of the traditions of proletarian internationalism and solidarity, they expressed full support for the just fight conducted by the Vietnamese people, led by their well-proved leader--the Communist Party of Vietnam.

The absolute majority of communist and workers parties on all continents have resolutely and uncompromisingly condemned the Beijing hegemonists. Not one party was found that would back the adventurous policy of the Maoists and openly support it, although there can be no doubt that the Maoists attempted in every way to achieve this, so as to cover up the expansionist, hegemonist aims of their aggression that are hostile to peace.

The absolute majority of socialist countries have expressed a resolute attitude against the aggression. This is a principled attitude, uncompromisingly condemning the Chinese invasion. Even Albania, which Beijing previously regarded as its reliable supporter, has joined the voices of solidarity.

If Beijing, Washington, and perhaps some other places had assumed that the aggression against Socialist Vietnam would introduce deep antagonisms into the international communist movement, they are finding out these days how foolish their plans had been. The unity of the international communist movement has not grown weaker. It has consolidated even further. The resolute voices of the communists have resounded with an even greater emphasis: "Hands Off Socialist Vietnam!"

Our present is once again the touchstone of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These are the times when the collective experience of our movement is multiplied--the times that are bringing us many serious lessons. In the first place they are proving that the forces of progress and peace are more powerful than the forces of imperialism, Maoism and war. They are proving that the firm and united international communist movement is the firmest bond cementing the solidarity of hundreds of millions of people with fighting Vietnam. The times are also proving that nonclass attitudes, hostile to proletarian internationalism, lead from opportunism to a political marasmus. Nobody professing allegiance to the great ideas of socialism can adopt a "neutral"or objectivist attitude toward Maoist aggression. Such attitudes mean a withdrawal from class positions, relinquishing proletarian internationalism; they harm the interests of world socialism. In their consequences they not only support the aggressor, they also encourage him to further aggressions.

These days, these weeks, these turbulent times are again confirming the basic and unchangeable truth: The cornerstone of the firm unity of the international communist and workers movement is proletarian internationalism.

INDRA WRITES ON ANNIVERSARY OF CZECH LANDS OCCUPATION

LD150552 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague--March 15, 1939, when the Czech lands were occupied by fascist Germany and subjected to national oppression, plunder and massacres for the six following years is a lesson and a lasting impetus for such a home and foreign policy which corresponds with the experiences of the Czechoslovak people and the security of the Czechoslovak state, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra writes on this anniversary in the latest issue of the weekly TRIBUNA.

He notes that Czechoslovakia's occupation was an inevitable consequence of the Munich diktat.

"France's and Britain's loyalty as allies shamefully failed...they made no accidental mistakes, did not bow to the reality of an 'invincible force,' perfidy was the underlying concept of their policy which cherished Hitler as a 'striking fist' against the Soviet Union," Alois Indra writes.

In less than half a year after the Munich diktat some Western politicians pretended to be surprised, without naturally lifting a finger to help Czechoslovakia, while others did not attempt to hide their satisfaction. Capitulation as a political program of the then rulers of England and France (?brought) mankind into the hell of the Second World War in which also the French and English people paid with suffering for the policy of the Munich "peace-makers."

The tragic anniversary of March 15 also evokes a thought over the crocodile tears shed by the political descendants of those who caused the humiliation of the Czechoslovak people over the alleged suppression of human rights in Czechoslovakia: "We cannot but ask: At that time, gentlemen, you were not stirred up by such a flagrant trampling of the Czechs and Slovaks' human rights? Why neither France nor Britain, and not even the powerful United States, put their weight on the balance of history?" Alois Indra continues.

"We have never advocated the principle 'eye for an eye,' revenge does not determine our policy, but we do not and will never idly watch expressions of neo-Nazism and revanchism," the chairman continues and mentions the attempts of revanchist circles in the Federal Republic of Germany to exonerate Hitler's "Third Reich."

"Side by side with our socialist allies, including the German Democratic Republic, together with progressive, peace-loving and realistic-minded people in the Federal Republic of Germany, we will implacably expose those who are attempting to revise the results of World War II and by instigating nationalist passions are feeding the spirit of revenge, in contrast with the principles of the Final Act from Helsinki and the letter and spirit of international agreements," Alois Indra writes.

The military occupation of Bohemia and Moravia 40 years ago, and the formation of a satellite Slovak state, were part of a Nazi plan for a world domination, and the people of these countries were the first to suffer from it. The so-called Slovak state, too, was bound by many public and secret unequal agreements.

The 176 mass graves found after the liberation are a telling testimony of the massacres committed by the Hitlerites and their lackeys at home. The Czech villages of Lidice and Lezaky, the 360,000 dead from the Czech lands, and the tens of thousands of those who died as a result of the sufferings in prisons and concentration camps, speak with the same urgency to the present.

The Czechoslovak people did not wait for freedom on their knees, but contributed to the restoration of their state independence on all fronts of the Second World War, in [words indistinct] the Slovak national uprising and on the barricades in Prague. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia entered history as the leading and best organized force of resistance to fascism.

STROUGAL ADDRESSES NATIONAL ECONOMY MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD151056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The working meeting of the directors general of the economic production units and enterprises of foreign trade ended in Prague today. Present at the meeting were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; deputy premiers and ministers of the Federal Government and both national governments, and other representatives of economic life.

Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, delivered an address dealing with topical questions on the development of the national economy, and contributions to the discussions were made by directors of economic production units and by representatives of important organizations of foreign trade. They spoke about the fulfillment of this year's tasks, the problems caused by the more difficult and complex foreign and domestic economic conditions and growing demands for raising work efficiency and foreign trade.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MEETINGS HELD IN SLOVAKIA

LD150506 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] District conferences of Unified Agricultural Cooperatives are being held today in a number of towns in our republic. The Michalovce district meetings are attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegates at the conference are reviewing the results achieved by agricultural enterprises in the past years and are also paying attention to further developing crop and livestock production.

MEETING OF MASS MEDIA WORKERS HELD IN BRATISLAVA

LD150502 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] An aktiv of leading workers of the Czechoslovak radio in Slovakia, Slovak television and party officials of these media was held in Bratislava today. The participants discussed further tasks in fulfilling the resolution of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The aktiv was attended by member of the secretariat and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik, head of department of the CPCZ Central Committee Otto Cmolik, head of department of the CPSL Central Committee Jan Skoda, Director General of Czechoslovak Radio Jan Risko and other guests.

Comrade Fojtik stressed the responsibility of all workers in mass media and propaganda for an immediate and full clarification of the party's current policy. He recalled the importance of raising work quality and efficiency on programs by editors and artistic workers of radio and television. In conclusion he expressed the conviction that mass media and propaganda workers will continue to be responsible and selfless workers and assistants in fulfilling CPCZ policy.

HONECKER, SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESS LEIPZIG FAIR LUNCHEON 14 MARCH

LD150450 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR, gave a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of the USSR Government delegation attending the Leipzig fair. The delegation is led by Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, was also present.

In the course of the fraternal meeting Mikhail Solomentsev paid tribute to the outstanding achievements of the GDR working people in building a developed socialist society, which the delegation he is leading was able to see for itself at the Leipzig spring fair and during visits to industrial and agricultural enterprises. He wished the GDR people, who under the leadership of the SED are implementing the program of the Ninth SED Congress with high spirit, fresh successes and achievements in the 30th year of the GDR's existence.

Erich Honecker replied that he highly valued the visit by the USSR Government delegation to this year's spring fair, which is an exhibition of the GDR's achievements in the 30th year of its existence, as well as the Soviet Union, of the whole socialist community of states and of their cooperation within CEMA. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the firm fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU, between both states and peoples in their common endeavors for the cause of socialism, communism and world peace. The luncheon, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, was attended by the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Werner Jarowinskiy and Gerhard Schuerer; Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss and Dr Herbert Weiz; Minister of Construction Wolfgang Junker; and other GDR party and state officials.

Present from the Soviet side were the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy; member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov; deputy minister for construction, road and municipal machine building, V.I. Chudin; the head of the Secretariat of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, A.A. Baranov, as well as diplomats from the USSR Embassy. Lenin Prize winner Lyudmila Sykina entertained the guests.

SED'S VERNER RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION IN BERLIN

AU130809 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [9 March] Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee headed by A.M. Poplaskiy, deputy department head in the Central Committee. The delegation is currently visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. Paul Verner briefed the Soviet guests on topical questions of SED policy in implementing the decisions of the ninth party congress, especially the numerous initiatives of the working people in preparation for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. The friendly exchange of opinions and experience was also attended by Guenter Glende, department head in the SED Central Committee.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY MINISTER

AU130830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Guest From the CSSR Received for Consultation"]

[Text] Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received Milos Vejvoda, CSSR deputy foreign minister, who came to Berlin for consulations. The discussion of topical problems related to securing peace and the consolidation of international detente as well as coordinating the foreign policy activities of the two countries, particularly in the field of international organizations was at the center of the talks.

FISCHER RECEIVES CUBAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU130817 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [9 March], Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, received Dr Rene Anillo Capote, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, for a talk which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. On the same day the Cuban guest met Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs. During this meeting questions of mutual interest were discussed.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL U.S. TRADE DISCUSSED

LD142056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary in the GDR Foreign Trade Ministry, and Jerome Ottmar, chairman of the U.S.-GDR trade and economic council and president of Amtel Inc, discussed in Leipzig the further development of foreign trade relations between GDR foreign trade enterprises and U.S. firms.

Both sides emphasized that the establishment in Washington in 1977 of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR trade and economic councils had considerably contributed toward developing bilateral foreign trade relations.

It was agreed to hold the third joint meeting of both trade and economic councils in Washington in May 1979 in order to promote trade relations and to determine the next steps of cooperation for 1979-80.

FINNISH COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ENDS 9-DAY VISIT

LD150449 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--Today Finnish Minister of Communications Veikko Saarto ended his 9-day visit to the GDR. He had been invited by the GDR minister for transport, Otto Arndt, and the GDR minister for electrical engineering and electronics, Otfried Steger.

At the conclusion of the visit, Minister Saarto and Steger signed an agreement on deepening mutual cooperation in the scientific-technological and economic spheres. It serves the further development of the mutual economic relations in accordance with the aims agreed to during the visit by the Finnish president with the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

During his visit the Finnish guest visited transport installations and enterprises and was briefed on the application of modern railway signalling and safety technologies. He also visited the Leipzig spring fair.

GDR AMBASSADOR IN ANGOLA HANDS OVER AID GOODS

LD142321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Luanda--GDR ambassador Horst Schoen handed over additional aid goods for the Namibian liberation organization SWAPO and for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) on behalf of the GDR Solidarity Committee in Luanda Tuesday. This latest solidarity consignment, which arrived in the Angolan capital on board a special Interflug plane, includes, in addition to kindergarten equipment for SWAPO, food, clothing and sewing machines.

VIETNAMESE CP SENDS LETTER TO GDR LEADERSHIP

LD142200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A letter by the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and the Vietnamese Government addressed to the GDR leadership pays tribute to its solidarity with and effective support for the Vietnamese people. The letter addressed to the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers says: "On behalf of the Vietnamese communists and all the Vietnamese people we would like to express our deep emotions and our sincere thanks to the SED Central Committee led by the highly esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers and to all communists and to all the fraternal people of the GDR for their true solidarity and the highly determined, effective and timely support, rendered to our just struggle against the policy of aggression by the Chinese leaders in the past and present.

"The solidarity and consistent support by the GDR for Vietnam are an example of noble proletarian internationalism, and close comradeship and fraternity. They are at the same time an important factor for the stimulation of the movement of broad international solidarity with Vietnam. This is a great source of incentive which gives our people more strength in the victorious struggle against the troops of aggression.

"The Chinese rulers are waging a most dreadful war of aggression against Vietnam. The troops of aggression fire indiscriminately on everybody, rob the Vietnamese people of their worldly possessions and they murder our citizens. They are committing the most barbarous crimes.

"The Vietnamese people are fighting bravely and inflicting on the aggressors the blows they deserve. But this aggression has unleashed a wave of indignation by the peoples of the world. The protests among the people and within the army of China grow from day to day. In the face of this difficult situation the Chinese rulers were forced to declare that they are withdrawing all Chinese troops to China.

"But these days the Chinese troops are still making strong attacks on Vietnamese territory.

"The Vietnamese people are carefully watching the words and deeds of the Chinese rulers, and remain--in the face of Chinese threats to continue with fresh military adventures--highly watchful.

"The standpoint of the SRV Government was clearly laid down in the statement by the spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry of 6 March 1979:

"The Chinese rulers have unleashed the war of aggression. They must withdraw their troops immediately, totally and unconditionally to the other side of the historic border which both sides had agreed to respect. They must strictly respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. If China really withdraws its troops from Vietnamese territory, as it has stated, the Vietnamese side is ready, following the complete withdrawal by the Chinese troops to the other side of the historic border, which both sides had agreed to respect, to negotiate immediately with the Chinese side on the reestablishment of normal relations between both states.

"We are firmly convinced that the SED, the state and the people of the fraternal GDR, will continue to render the just struggle waged by our people, fraternal support and valuable assistance.

"In the implementation of the appeal by the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee of 4 March 1979, in the unfolding of the tradition of steadfastness and the comprehensive strength of the whole nation and based on the assistance and support by the fraternal socialist countries and friends from five continents, the Vietnamese people will with certainty succeed in gloriously defeating the expansionist Chinese aggressors, and will protect the socialist fatherland of Vietnam reliably and make a worthy contribution toward the world's revolutionary cause."

EAST BERLIN MAYOR KUEMMEL COMMENTS ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

DW151015 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 23 Feb 79 DW

[Barbara Krause and Rolf Schmidt interview with acting East Berlin Mayor Horst Kuemmel in the feature "Journalists Ask," presumably in East Berlin--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Krause] I am asking you a complicated question. There are many new housing areas in Berlin, near the zoo, where I live, in Altenseer Weg, [name indistinct] street, or the Heinrich Heine area which you just mentioned. Is there a new housing area that can be considered a particular success?

[Kuemmel] If you ask me which housing areas are particularly liked, I would say those on the [name indistinct] street and on Leipziger Street. The housing area in the center of town turned out excellently due to the incorporation of many social installations in apartment house basements, permitting the development of the exciting life of a big town.

The architectural and functional design of these housing areas was approved not only by Berliners but by many domestic and foreign visitors who have come to the capital. In addition, more solutions have been found in the new housing areas. We asked the architects and civil engineers to thoroughly evaluate the experience made in newly constructed housing areas and to safeguard the correct balance between costs and results in future work. We do not want to have stereotyped housing construction throughout housing areas. We want to exploit the respective conditions of the location, particularly if excavation work is done, in order to shape the construction work in towns in different ways.

[Schmidt] Let us continue to discuss new living areas. In Berlin-Marzahn, 12 (?lots have been completed). Construction work is continuing, but decisions are made regarding the next housing area complexes. The general construction plan I saw contains such names as Malchow-Lindenberg and (Karlsdorf-Nord), for example.

[Kuemmel] I would like to begin with a question that has been asked repeatedly; namely whether new miniature towns are somehow created. Our work is guided by the basic party decisions according to which Berlin must be developed as a uniform, significant center of the working class, of economy, culture and social life--a complex socialist capital. In this process decisive significance is attributed to housing construction according to the class character of our socialist society as the core of the social political program running until 1990, as well as to new housing construction work, modernization, and preservation of values. The party and state leaderships have given us a great task that certainly will be difficult to solve. From 1976 until 1990 we plan to build a total of 200,000 to 230,000 new apartments, thus solving the social aspect of the apartment problem in the capital.

You were correct in saying that today 12,000 Berliners already live in Berlin-Marzahn. It is further planned to extend this location after 1980 to the Ahrensfeld area so that once construction work has been completed, about 120,000 residents of the capital will live in that area. This almost equals the total number of Gera residents. According to the targets I already mentioned, decisions have been made regarding further new housing area complexes, and most concrete orientation figures have already been adopted by the magistrate. The center of development of our housing areas in the eighties will take place in the northern and eastern parts of our town. The locations you mentioned with more than 4,000 apartments will be built in Kohlsdorf-Nord by the Rostock, Schwerin, and Neubrandenburg bezirke.

In close cooperation with these three bezirke and in coordination with the city architect of the capital, an architectural town construction solution was suggested here which considers the characteristics of the landscape, and which will build those apartments and social installations which are customary in these bezirke. The magistrate confirmed the construction suggestion, and the model is presently shown at the television tower exhibition. Berliners will be able to form their opinions.

We want to continue along this road in other locations, also. It is supposed to brighten the town's appearance and to indicate that the entire republic, all people engaged in construction work, with all their knowledge and capabilities, will further develop the capital.

Summarizing this problem I would like to say that we want to develop these new large housing areas so that they will become an organic entity of the capital, safeguarding rich social life.

[Krause] A big machine tool factory is located close to Marzahn. How will that affect the new locations, will there be working possibilities in addition to housing possibilities?

[Kuemmel] This is a most important question regarding our planning. We must always consider three factors in our housing construction planning in towns; namely work, housing, and recreation. It is important to insure that good locations will be maintained in the capital, such as a high territorial concentration of industries with minimal material and transport congestion as well as the concentration of scientific installations. This must be observed with regard to the development of housing areas and places of employment. The northeastern and northern parts of the capital which will experience until 1990 the greatest increase in working population and housing areas--as I said--will achieve the material-technical basis for the further development of the capital through intensification, concentration, and a great increase in jobs.

I would like to remind you that we began about 10 years ago to develop and establish the largest working area outside the center of town in northeast Lichtenberg. In an area of about 400,000 hectares in the early eighties about 30,000 jobs will have been created with good transport possibilities and in a good location with regard to the new housing areas in Berlin-Marzahn and Hohenschoenhausen. New industrial enterprises will be created here, wholesale facilities, prefabrication places, and transshipment points for the construction industry.

In connection with the new housing area construction in Marzahn and the planned new housing construction work in Hohenschoenhausen-Nord, Ahrensfelde and north and south of Falkenberg and west of Marzahn, the most significant part of it will be the Marzahn working area complex. Supply and service functions will be concentrated here for the new housing areas. A new enterprise [words indistinct] and other things to supply the residents in this area with fresh bread and rolls and the new plants with food.

These few examples illustrate that we always plan to find good locations for housing and employment, thus helping our citizens to live near their places of work and cope with increasing recreation demands.

FRG BORDER GUARDS SPY ON GDR CITIZENS

AU031643 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Federal Border Protection Service--auxiliary organ of the FRG secret services: Comprehensive spying on GDR citizens: FRG state organs practice revanchism; 'special instruction border control' of 1976 serves 'covert investigation' of travelers"]

[Summary] "The FRG Border Protection Service is comprehensively conducting 'covert' investigations of GDR citizens as an auxiliary organ of the West German secret services. This has been confirmed again by information from the FRG Ministry of the Interior. The 'special instruction for the collection of certain data at the border police control (SO-GK)' of 6 May 1976 constitutes the basis for the systematic spying on GDR citizens."

The spying activities for the secret services which are being practiced under the code word: "special instruction-border control" particularly concern GDR citizens at borders, airports and railway stations and they are instigated to perform military espionage and other subversive acts.

"As has now become known from the FRG Interior Ministry, the special instruction is intended for the 'total questioning' of travelers from the GDR concerning military installations, transport routes and attitudes by officers of the Federal Border Protection Service."

It is being stressed that the covert collection of secret service information is part and parcel of the normal cooperation between the Service for the Protection of the Constitution and the federal intelligence service with the border police as well as with the federal mail service in checking mail and monitoring telephone conversations.

"As is said in the minutes of a service briefing at the Koblenz Border Protection Service Inspectorate of 25-26 May 1976, the Federal Border Protection Service will be 'politically covered' in its illegal employment as an auxiliary organ of the espionage services 'by the Federal Ministry of the Interior and by the Federal Chancellors' office.'

"Particular emphasis in the service instructions of the Federal Border Protection Service is being paid to the fact that GDR citizens ('travelers from the GDR and into the GDR' as they are termed in professional language) be questioned 'tactfully' without smashing 'political china.'"

It is being emphasized at the regular consultations between the Federal Border Protection Service and the Federal Intelligence Service in Pullach as well as in talks with the Service for the Protection of the Constitution devoted to the exchange of information and to its evaluation that the collusion between the Federal Border Protection Service and the secret services should not become too obvious in order not to raise too much dust in public.

In view of these facts even a paper such as the FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU points out that the border protection officials have become "officially-bound auxiliary agents of the Federal Intelligence Service."

"It remains to be noted that these instructive facts once more cast significant light on the treatment of GDR citizens in the FRG. The permanent spying on GDR citizens by FRG secret services and the Federal Border Protection Service constitutes a grave interference by foreign state organs in the internal affairs of the GDR."

BRIEFS

SOVIET LANDING SYSTEM INTRODUCED--Leipzig--On the eve of the start of special air traffic for the Leipzig fair, a Soviet precision landing system was introduced to the public at Leipzig-Schkeuditz Airport. The installation, which is of the most modern construction, operates according to the norms for automatic landing approaches, which are laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The fully transistorized system, which is equipped to a large extent with integrated circuits, guarantees a precise and reliable approach to landing even in bad weather. It considerably reduces the number of flight cancellations or diversions which are due to the weather. In Leipzig, where the first fair air route was put into operation between Leipzig and Berlin 60 years ago, landings are now possible down to a lower cloud ceiling of 60 meters and with a visibility of 800 meters. Leipzig is the second GDR airport after Berlin-Schoenefeld to be equipped with this Soviet electronic precision system. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1358 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD]

LAZAR TO VISIT KUWAIT IN 'COMING DAYS'

LD150010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Gyorgy Lazar will go to Kuwait on an official visit in the coming days. The government chairman is accepting the invitation of Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah.

ITALIAN, FRENCH TU OFFICIALS ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD141750 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budpaest, March 13 (MTI)--Invited by the CCTU, Aldo Bonaccini, secretary of CGIL, and Joannes Galland, secretary of CGT, arrived in Budapest today. The Italian and French trade union leaders will have talks with representatives of the Hungarian trade unions discussing among other things also timely issues of the international trade union movement.

Gaspar Meeting

LD142211 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI)--Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the CCTU, today received in Budapest Aldo Bonaccini, secretary of CGIL, and Joannes Galland, secretary of CGT, who are currently on a visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian trade unions. At the meeting the Hungarian, Italian and French trade union leaders discussed timely issues of the international trade union movement.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SED'S AXEN'S BUDAPEST VISIT

AU131422 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Mar 79 p 3 AU

["Communique on Visit by Hermann Axen to Budapest"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Hermann Axen, SED Politubro member and Central Committee secretary, visited Budapest 7-8 March.

Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary received Hermann Axen, with whom MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Andras Gyenes also had talks.

At discussions that took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two fraternal parties' representatives informed each other about progress in implementing the resolutions of the 11th MSZMP and Ninth SED Congresses, reviewed cooperation between the two fraternal parties and exchanged views on topical aspects of the international situation and international communist and workers movement.

The MSZMP representatives established that the Hungarian communist highly value the successes attained by the GDR working people, under SED leadership, in building an advanced socialist society. The socialist German state actively contributes to the consolidation of European peace and security, the implementation of a policy of international detente and the cause of social progress throughout the world. The GDR, which will celebrate the 30th anniversary of its establishment this year, enjoys great prestige and esteem throughout the world.

On behalf of the GDR communists and working people, the SED representatives expressed their appreciation of the successes attained by the Hungarian people, under MSZMP leadership, in implementing the resolutions of the party's 11th congress and efforts by the Hungarian People's Republic toward creating peace and security in Europe, developing international cooperation and social progress. They noted that the outstanding historical event of the Hungarian people, the approaching 60th anniversary of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, will be commemorated in the GDR.

The identity of the MSZMP's and SED's views on aspects of building a socialist society and in assessing international events manifested itself once more at the talks. They established with satisfaction that internationalist cooperation between the two fraternal parties is successfully developing and that it promotes more familiarity with and a better utilization of each other's experiences and serves well to further strengthen bilateral relations and intensification of the friendship between the two peoples. The MSZMP and SED representatives reaffirmed that, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, they will continue consistently to work toward deepening fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between their parties and people, through which they can also enhance the cohesion of the community of socialist countries.

Reviewing international events, the two parties' representatives established that life is verifying the assessment of the international balance of power and world political events adopted at the November 1978 Moscow conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. They emphasized that maintaining and consolidating detente calls for resolute action by all peace-loving and progressive forces against the adversaries of peace and social progress. The two parties' representatives resolutely condemn the aggressive war launched by the Beijing leadership against Vietnam, which is another serious trial for the Vietnamese people. The armed Chinese attack endangers the security of the Indochina peoples and world peace. They pledged their solidarity and full support for the Vietnamese communists and the heroic Vietnamese people. The two parties' representatives condemn the Chinese aggressive threats against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The two fraternal parties attach particular significance to the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and the accomplishment of the tasks laid down in the document elaborated at the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. They are prepared to continue to actively contribute to the collaboration of all progressive, democratic and revolutionary forces. The talks were attended by Janos Berecz, head of the International Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Istvan Varga, deputy head of a Central Committee department; Bruno Mahlow, candidate member of the SED's auditing commission and deputy head of the Central Committee's International Affairs Department; Manfred Uschner, deputy head of a Central Committee department; and Gerhard Reinert, GDR ambassador in Hungary.

PUJA RECEIVES TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD141744 Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI)--The delegation of the Grand National Assembly of the Turkish Republic, currently on an official visit in Hungary under the leadership of Dr Cahit Karakas, president of the National Assembly, were received on Wednesday by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. Present at the meeting were Sarolta Raffai, vice-president of the National Assembly, and Talat Benler, ambassador of the Turkish Republic in Budapest.

Further Reportage

LD150728 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14, (MTI)--As already reported, the Turkish parliamentary delegation staying in Hungary under the leadership of Dr Cahit Karakas was received on Wednesday by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. At the exchange of views, marked by a cordial atmosphere, the two sides touched upon bilateral relations and Frigyes Puja outlined the Hungarian Government's position on major, topical international issues.

Thereafter the delegation called at the "Ganz" electric works. Here they were informed about the production and achievements of the main factory employing 4,000 people. The guests were shown round the assembly hall, where the rotary parts of the turbogenerators for Turkey are being manufactured and the hall is turning out currently transformators for Kuwait and Iraq.

MTI REPORTS APPEARANCE OF 'ILLEGAL' PRC PAPER

LD131228 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 13 Mar 79 LD

["Beijing Spring"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, March 13 (MTI)--Bela Elias, MTI's Beijing correspondent reports:

Under the headline BEIJING SPRING, a magazine that could easily be termed as "illegal" by Chinese authorities, has been issued for the first time since the foundation of the Chinese People's Republic.

The board of editors of the journal published in a nice layout, presumably in a few thousand copies, is based at the Beijing University. The authors of the articles and other reports are among the elements of the Chinese society dissatisfied with the current situation. The magazine is being sold by activists. Hundreds of Chinese and foreigners who learned about the date of publication through wall posters, queued to get the first issue. Policemen and officials of Beijing's Public Security Office did not impede the sales of the journal.

One of the articles in the first issue of BEIJING SPRING suggests to wind up gradually the "bureaucratic system" in China and to replace it with a "democratic system" based on the principles of the Commune of Paris.

In view of foreign observers the toleration of publishing in very small number of copies the BEIJING SPRING and similar illegal papers does not mean a breakthrough for the "democratic movement" criticizing the Chinese leadership. These mostly home-stencilled publications carry reports whose contents practically coincide with the conceptions of the so-called pragmatic group dominating within the Chinese party leadership, in other words, indirectly they promote the exclusion from the leadership of those who oppose to realizing Deng Xiaoping's modernization programmes as well as the consolidation of the position of those in favour of pragmatism. In some opinions the dissidents possessing now also an press are soon to take the same role played at one time by the Red Guardsmen, that is, the role of those who serve the particular interests of a group in the party leadership.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST MISSION

Reasons for Trip

AU131004 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Stanislaw Kostarski commentary: "Staking Everything on One Card"]

[Text] President Carter's Middle East trip and his attempt to mediate personally in order to make possible the conclusion of a separatist peace are either the desperate actions of a politician who stakes everything on one card or they are an effort to obtain the maximum credit from the whole affair for himself.

President Carter has good reasons for doing this. He sponsored the Camp David talks, which have been deadlocked for a number of years. Then Prime Minister Begin's recent visit in Washington clearly demonstrated that an agreement is out of the question.

However, not only the problem of Israeli-Egyptian relations has exposed the President to increasingly severe attacks originating with his political opponents and with his own party. President Carter has now to swallow many unpleasant remarks for his erroneous policy vis-a-vis Iran. This is because the United States continued to support the shah's regime almost to the very end, and this has cost it a considerable loss of prestige all over the Middle East.

The policy toward China has also triggered off criticism directed against Carter. When the euphoria created by Deng Xiaoping's visit has evaporated, the summing up of the visit's results has not been in favor of the United States all the way. Whatever the U.S. administration says, it is a fact that it has been taken advantage of by the Beijing aggressors for their own ends. What is more, many Americans and their allies are bound to be disturbed by the fact that China is not at all inclined to give up its usurped role of gendarme in the future.

The increasing criticism leveled against the administration could have compelled President Carter to travel to the Middle East in order to save his prestige. This is not at odds with the assumption aired by a former Israeli foreign minister who said that "it is improbable that the President would jeopardize his prestige...without being certain that an agreement will be reached."

We will see what happends. Nothing is improbable in international politics.

Claimed Results

LD141002 Warsaw PAP in English 0507 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Test] Warsaw, 14 March, PAP--If U.S. claims are to be trusted, Carter, as-Sadat and Begin have reached some agreement which should lead to the signature of a separatist Egyptian-Israeli accord within several days or at most a fortnight. We can only wait and see, having heard many such announcements in the past, wrote ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

"Carter had put too much at stake to return home without being able to boast of even an illusory success. This would be a lethal blow to his chances of re-election. It is hard to guess what promises (or were they threats?) he made but apparently they proved to be good enough for obtaining concessions from one side."

"It seems certain that, contrary to appearances, those concessions did not come from Prime Minister Begin", ZYCIE WARSZAWY asserted.

"The separatist accord produced by all this bargaining will not be recognized by any Arab country, whether progressive or conservative. They are unanimous towards this problem. The separatist agreement lies on rotten foundations".

BREZHNEV SEES GIEREK OFF FROM VNUKOVO; GIEREK RETURNS

LD141434 Warsaw PAP in English 1305 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March, PAP--The first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek returned to Warsaw from the Soviet Union in the morning today after concluding his friendly visit to that country paid at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

At the Okecie Airport in Warsaw he was welcomed by members of the PUWP Political Bureau and Secretariat with President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz. Present was Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

At the Vnukovo Airport in Moscow, bedecked with Polish and Soviet flags, Edward Gierek was bidden farewell by General Secretary of the CPSU CC and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU CC Secretary Konstantin Rusakov and other Soviet state officials. Present was also Polish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kazimierz Olszewski.

POLISH PAPERS COMMENT ON GIEREK VISIT TO MOSCOW

TRYBUNA LUDU, GLOS PRACY

LD150608 Warsaw PAP in English 0510 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[From the press review on Edward Gierek's visit to the USSR]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 March--TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PUWP Central Committee, devoted an extensive commentary to the visit paid by Edward Gierek to the Soviet Union, discussing at length the Polish-Soviet exchange of views on the current international situation.

"It is noteworthy that the Moscow talks once again confirmed the full identity of the position of Poland and the Soviet Union on the crucial problems of contemporary world, such as the arresting of the arms race, elimination of tension and undertaking of real disarmament steps, as well as the deepening of detente and development of peaceful international cooperation."

The paper pointed in particular to the "condemnation of the adventurist and hegemonist policy of the Chinese leaders and resolute protest against the aggression on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam." TRYBUNA LUDU said that the statements by Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek reflected "political realism in the evaluation of the situation" and were "one more sign of the high sense of responsibility for the peaceful future of the world, which has always characterized all consistent implementators of the programme of peace."

The conclusion, the paper voiced the conviction that the decisions adopted during the Polish-Soviet talks "will become significant stimuli for the further development of Poland's relations with the land of the soviets."

GLOS PRACY, the trade unions organ, wrote in its commentary on Gierek's Moscow visit:

"The visit paid by E. Gierek contributed to the further tightening of bonds linking the two countries in the field of party, state and social cooperation, to the further development of mutually advantageous economic relations and consolidating of friendship between the two brotherly nations.

"At present, plans of socio-economic development in the years 1981-1985 are being drafted. That is why one topic of Gierek-Brezhnev talks were the main directions of cooperation in that period.

"In a discussion of international affairs both Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev stressed that it was the firm decision of Poland and the Soviet Union to grant all necessary support to the just cause of the Vietnamese nation. The cause of universal peace demands a complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of SRV and China's renunciation of all encroachments on territorial integrity and sovereignty of Vietnam and other states," GLOS PRACY said.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY

LD141012 Warsaw PAP in English 0915 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

["Common Strivings--One Goal"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March, PAP--In a comment on E. Gierek's visit in the USSR, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"Meetings of the leaders of our two fraternal countries as a rule have a vital significance for the deepening of all-round, friendly bonds linking our parties, states and nations. They are playing the most important role in creating new impulses for integration ventures within the CMEA as well as in stimulating bilateral economic cooperation and coordination of political activities of both states and the entire socialist community in favour of detente and peace throughout the world."

"The course of E. Gierek's present visit provides another confirmation that relations between Poland and the USSR in all domains of life have entered a new, qualitative and higher stage." 'The further we are proceeding along the road of cooperation the broader horizons begin to open before us', Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech, wishing the Polish nation in the jubilee year of People's Poland's 35th anniversary prosperity and success."

"The leaders of both countries have also firmly come out in favour of the necessity to consistently continue the struggle for the deepening of international detente as the only road leading to prevention of wars and effective premise of solving any conflicts with the help of political means", ZYCIE WARSZAWY continues.

"They have also confirmed the determination of our two countries to lend every indispensable support to the just cause of the Vietnamese nation and stressed that the interests of universal peace require a total withdrawal of Chinese troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as renunciation of Beijing leaders of any attempts at territorial integrity of Vietnam and other countries".

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON BREZHNEV'S MOSCOW ELECTION SPEECH

LD061006 Warsaw PAP in English 0904 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Press review on Brezhnev speech]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 March, PAP--In a commentary on the speech made by Leonid Brezhnev at a recent meeting with Moscow constituants TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

Having strongly condemned Chinese aggression against the SRV, the Soviet leader voiced a conviction that the cause of Vietnam would be victorious and the plans of the aggressor would end in a fiasco.

The Soviet Union, which is a socialist power pursuing a policy of peace on a global scale, is well aware of such negative phenomena as the increase in NATO spendings on armaments, the impasse in the Vienna talks on the limitation of arms and armed forces in central Europe, attempts to eliminate national liberation movements and to propagate the cold war thesis on the alleged danger posed by the USSR. In discussing those questions, Leonid Brezhnev once more emphasised that the consolidation of detente was one of the basic goals of Soviet foreign policy.

The speech Leonid Brezhnev made on Friday is another proof of the consistency and resolve with which the Soviet people is implementing the tasks put forth three years ago by the 25th Congress of the CPSU and with which the Soviet people is prepared to continue making its contribution to the cause of ensuring the world conditions of security and peaceful cooperation, TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE COMMENTS ON POLITICAL DIFFERENCES IN IRAN

LD141028 Warsaw PAP in English 0912 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 March PAP--Today's Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE looks into the difficulties of the Mehdi Bazargan government. The daily says:

"As it could be predicted, it was easier to overthrow the Iranian empire than to set up a republican-Islamic system in Iran.

"For some time now, a vague political division has emerged: On the one hand, there are fanatical followers of slogans of Khomeyni who is striving consistently to create an 'Islamic republic' and to unite the state with religion. On the other, there are advocates of a lay republic, separated from religion, although they are apt to give it a privileged status in social life.

"Today's Iran is different than that which Khomeyni left fifteen years ago. Quick modernization and intensive industrialization of Iran have brought about lasting transformations in the social system and life style in that country.

"Khomeyni continues to enjoy enormous prestige. But the political power is weak. There are two channels of decision-making. One consists of the government and the administration. The other is composed of revolutionary committees which are loyal to the Council of Islamic Revolution, presided over by Khomeyni."

"Of course, Dr Mehdi Bazargan is a devout Muslim who enjoys general esteem of even the most orthodox Shi'ites. But he was educated in the West, namely in France, and is a professor of a technical university.

"He can hardly be suspected of either being enthusiastic over 'Islamic popular tribunals', which are summarily sentencing many generals to death, not caring for objectivism, or about a republic ruled by conservative and unprepared mullahs. Moderate and wise Bazargan, pressured by fanatics of Islam and the extreme leftists, who are more powerful than Khomeyni considered them to be, will not stay long.

"At the moment, Bazargan is preparing a referendum and reconstructing Iran. Khomeyni understands this and will back him. He withdrew to the holy town of Qom together with the cohort of his mullahs and advisers so as not to disturb the government grappling with superhuman tasks. But a public reprimand of reproach of Khomeyni to Bazargan has made much more harm for the government than the departure of the holy man for the holy town could have helped.

"Despite the fact that revolutions cannot stand moderation in general, nevertheless they need reason very much," SLOWO POWSZECHNE concluded.

BRIEFS

AIR ACCORD WITH SUDAN--The Ministry of Communications has announced that an interstate accord on air communication between Poland and the Democratic Republic of Sudan has been initialled in Khartoum. The accord makes it possible to open air services between the two countries and to use their facilities for other air links. This means that the Polish airlines, LOT, will be able to operate air services to east and central Africa. The importance of this accord is all the greater since Sudan is beginning to play a significant role in the air communications of the Arab states, as proved by the establishment in Khartoum of headquarters of the Association of Arab Air Lines. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 Mar 79 p 4 AU]

FACTORY FOR THAILAND--Our reporters who visited Thailand recently note that in that country the Poles have built a sulphuric acid factory. At the same time a small jubilee has been celebrated: It was the 60th such industrial enterprise exported abroad. The delivery of complete industrial projects has become our Polish speciality. We have built over 1,000 factories of various kinds on all continents of the world. Last year we earned 2 billion exchange zlotys, thanks to the export of complete factories. The sulphuric acid factory built by Poland in Thailand has already reached full production and has been handed over to the recipient. It is the first factory of this kind built by Poland in Southeast Asia and the largest in Thailand. Since the establishment of air communication with Bangkok our economic relations with that part of the world have become more lively and Bangkok has become the work place for Polish trade centers in the Far East. [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD]

POWERPLANT PRODUCTION--Since the beginning of this year the Dolna Odra powerplant has supplied the national grid with 2 million kilowatt hours of electric power, thus making good the production backlog accumulated at the beginning of the year. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD]

BUCHAREST REPORTS ISRAELI APPROVAL OF U.S. PROPOSALS

AU142040 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Israeli Government today approved the latest two U.S. proposals in connection with a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. According to a Tel Aviv official statement, the Israeli Government will discuss the overall treaty on Sunday. The Egyptian Council of Ministers will hold an extraordinary session tomorrow, according to MENA, to discuss the Egyptian-Israeli draft peace treaty.

Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak today arrived in Khartoum with a special message for Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on behalf of Egyptian head of state Anwar as-Sadat. According to MENA, the message deals with the state of the discussions on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Mubarak also left today for Saudi Arabia on a similar mission.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR 14 MARCH

AU141831 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Rudolph Aggrey, U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion the sides had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ANDREI TALKS WITH IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER IN BAGHDAD

LD150414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2015 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, AGERPRES, 14/3/1979--The official talks between Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Iraqi Republic, concluded in Baghdad. The ministers expressed the resolve of the (?two states) to act jointly for the intensification of the upward course of the mutually advantageous Romanian-Iraqi collaboration in various domains. They also reasserted the wish to expand the collaboration between Romania and Iraq in the international life in the interest of consolidating peace and security in the world, equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, for the establishment of a new economic order. In this connection the exchange of experience, mutual visits of delegation and better knowledge and cooperation will be intensified.

The Romanian foreign minister had a working meeting with Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Iraqi minister of oil. They highlighted the common determination to expand the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in exploring and turning to good account the oil resources as well as in training speciality cadres.

Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, met Mutif ar-Razzaz, vice secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, at the headquarters of that party. During the interview which passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, information was exchanged on the current preoccupations of the two parties. It (?was agreed) that a new programme of collaboration between the two parties be elaborated.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES PRESIDENT RECEIVES BURTICA

AU141429 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, today received Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. A message of greetings was extended to the president of the United Arab Emirates on behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, together with wishes for health and happiness and wishes for progress and prosperity to the peoples of the United Arab Emirates. Expressing thanks for the message Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, in turn, conveyed feelings of friendship and respect to President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with the desire to develop relations with Romania at various levels to the benefit of the two countries. During their meeting the sides discussed questions of developing trade exchange and economic cooperation between the two countries, as well as certain aspects of mutual interest pertaining to the international life. The Romanian prime minister also conducted talks with government members of the United Arab Emirates and with the chairman of the National Oil Company in Abu Dhabi.

TEODORESCU LEADS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO COSTA RICA

AU131524 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, which is visiting Costa Rica at the invitation of the legislative assembly of that country, was received by President ad interim Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Virgil Teodorescu conveyed cordial greetings to the president of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, and best wishes for prosperity and well-being for the friendly Costa Rican people. Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz expressed thanks, and conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings on behalf of President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and on his own behalf. The two sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Costa Rica, promoted by visits at the highest levels and by the measures agreed upon on those occasions, and emphasized the existence of genuine possibilities for intensifying the diversifying the bilateral relations in numerous areas.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON GISCARD D'ESTAING'S VISIT

AU131317 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 13 Mar 79 AU

["Positive Balance Sheet of the Recent Summit Talks between Romania and France--Considerations of SCINTEIA Newspaper"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/3/1979--Romanian press of March 13 dedicates ample commentaries to the results at the conclusion of the recent dialogue Ceausescu-Giscard D'Estaing, results considered as excellent by the two presidents. The most important newspaper in Bucharest, SCINTEIA writes that the way this visit was carried through and the political conclusion it revealed opened new, wide perspectives for cooperation and collaboration between Romania and France and made a marked contribution to the cause of detente, peaceful coexistence and peace among peoples. Linked by a lasting friendship with rich traditions, the two countries have drawn the lines of more intense relations between them, of collaboration bilaterally and in the international life, to the advantage of the two sides, of understanding and security in Europe and in the whole world.

This is, the mentioned newspaper shows, the major conclusion imposed by the evolution of the official visit the French president paid to Romania, [a] conclusion that is tellingly grounded in the signed documents and agreements, in the whole of the orientations of wide opening established during the present summit dialogue.

Noting the converging opinions of the two presidents on a series of essential domains of the world policy, SCINTEIA stresses that the interest manifested by Romania and France mainly in European matters, even if at present the situation is more intricate in other zones of the globe, sets out from the reason that it is here that the strongest military forces arsenals and the world are concentrated, that it is on this continent that the two military blocs are facing each other. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Giscard d'Estaing considered that obviously, any step towards security in Europe is apt to contribute considerably to improving the world political climate, to the general cause of understanding, collaboration and peace.

That is why, the Bucharest newspaper goes on, the Romanian-French summit talks reaffirmed the necessity of more dynamic implementation of the Helsinki documents, as a coherent whole, first by expanding collaboration economically, technically, scientifically and culturally, the contacts among the peoples of the continent, they highlighted the necessity for concrete steps to be made for military disengagement and disarmament, for strengthening confidence and diminishing the risk of military confrontation. To this end, SCINTEIA notes, the two countries declared in favour of a conference of all states signatory to the Final Act, on disarmament in Europe, as part of the efforts for disarmament worldwide.

Stressing the fact that Romania and France declared for the gradual cessation of the quantitative and qualitative arms race for the adequate establishment of the forms of this action, SCINTEIA mentions the Romanian viewpoint according to which this problem requires a comprehensive approach, the taking into consideration of both classical and nuclear disarmament, both of them concerning all the states.

Of deeply positive significance--the newspaper mentions--is the reiteration within the interview of Bucharest, of the imperative of the liquidation of the use or threat of force in the relations among the states, of the duty to settle the litigious problems exclusively by political way, by negotiations with the direct and equal participation of all interested parties. Under the conditions when conflicts take place in several regions of the world, seriously jeopardizing peace, people's liberty, their possibility to devote the energy to their self-dependent economic development, the fact that the two presidents underlined the necessity of the efforts for the continuation and deepening of the course of detente approached as a global process, also has a special importance.

Although the two countries have different stands as to the problems of eradicating underdevelopment--SCINTEIA writes in other respects--both of them are interested in the settlement of a new economic order, of juster and more equitable relations among states. Therefore, the newspaper reads, the common conclusion on the necessity to give an increasing support to the efforts of the lagging countries, to the foundation of a development fund, included, is also of special importance.

Revealing the important significations of the recent Romanian-French top-level interview, SCINTEIA underlines that both the common declaration of the French Republic and of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the joint communique reaffirm the determination of the two states to govern their mutual relations as well as their relations with the other states of the world according to the fundamental principles established by the Helsinki Final Act as the only ones that could guarantee the building of a world of peace, detente and fruitful cooperation.

The visit of the president of France demonstrated once again--SCINTEIA concludes--the fertility of the contacts and dialogue at top level and at other levels, their establishment being one of the most fruitful practices.

AGERPRES REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON FRYDENLUND VISIT

AU081048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 8 Mar 79 AU

["Communique on the Romanian Visit by Knut Frydenlund, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/3/1979--After mentioning that during the visit, the Norwegian foreign minister was received by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the document released in Bucharest today shows that the talks between the two foreign ministers, conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, dealt with questions concerning the development of relations between Romania and Norway, as well as with major aspects of the international situation.

Reaffirming their determination to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Romania and Norway, the communique reads, the two ministers agreed that there is a wide range of possibilities for further developing relations between the two countries and peoples in the political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural fields. The two ministers pointed to the favorable development of trade exchanges and economic cooperation and agreed that there are possibilities to expand collaboration in these fields. Accordingly, they expressed the interest of their respective governments in concluding in the near future a new long-term trade agreement, a new long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation, an avoidance of double taxation.

They decided that the new programme for implementation of the cultural agreement, which is to be worked out this year, reflects the mutual desire to enlarge the cultural-scientific exchanges between the two countries.

Within the framework of a broad and useful exchange of views on present international problems, the communique further reads, the two foreign ministers expressed the political will of the two states to actively continue the efforts with a view to promoting security and cooperation in Europe. They underlined the importance they attach to the Madrid meeting for the continuation of the multilateral process initiated by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this connection, they stressed the importance which they attach to the effective implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act of the C.S.C.E.

They underlined the need for refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and expressed themselves in favour of the settlement of conflicts by peaceful means, the establishment of a new international economic order, the curbing of the arms race and making progress in disarmament. They also underlined that the United Nations Organization must play an increased role in the settlement of the major problems of the international life.

The parties expressed their satisfaction with the visit of the Norwegian foreign minister and their conviction that it made an important contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations between Romania and Norway. The minister of foreign affairs of Norway invited the minister of foreign affairs of Romania and his wife to pay an official visit to Norway. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the exact date remained to be established later by diplomatic channels.

SCINTEIA ON GENEVA MEETING OF COMMITTEE FOR UN CHARTER

AU091257 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 9 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/3/1979--The meeting of the Committee which is now under way proves the justness of the extension of the mandate of that body until the end of the mission assigned to it, the main Romanian newspaper points out in a commentary published on March 9.

Mentioning that the priority task of the current meeting is the examination of the proposals put forth by various states with regard to the growth and improvement of the UN, the increase of the efficiency of its activity in defending and strengthening peace, in ensuring the observance of international legalities, as well as the peaceful settlement of conflicts, SCINTEIA writes:

The debates bear an even more marked significance, considering that they are not carried on in a serene climate. In various zones of the world, older hotbeds of tension and conflict still persist and fresh conflicts emerged. Armed clashes and encounters take place among the UN member-countries. All these developments emphasize the necessity of enhancing the UN role, its efficiency in international life.

The sad experience of the past, the aforesaid newspaper further writes, stresses even more the necessity that the UN member-countries spare no effort for turning the organization into a vigorous and efficient instrument of defending peace and general security, of promoting collaboration and progress in the world.

The accumulation of a large number of proposals and suggestions made by the states during the previous meetings of the committee, highlights the fact that the enhancement of the role and efficiency of the world organization in providing conditions of peace on the planet truly meets the demands of international life.

The translation into life of certain proposals formulated by Romania like those regarding the pledge of all states to exclusively solve any dispute by peaceful means exclusively under the terms of a general treaty, and also to set up a new body of good offices and reconciliation subordinated to the UN General Assembly--the newspaper writes in this respect--which will contribute to the increase of the states' trust in UN capability to accomplish its responsibilities conferred by the charter in maintaining peace and security. [sentence as received]

At the same time, the newspaper goes on, the duty of all member states to appeal as a general rule, to the UN framework for the settlement of all disputes will have a most favourable influence on the international political climate. The speedy prevention and extinction of the hotbeds of tension and conflict will thus be facilitated to the benefit of detente, providing for the favourable conditions for taking effective disarmament measures.

The UN, as an expression of the fundamental interests of all peoples, has to pay greatest attention to the consistent promotion of international legality and ethics, the basic principles of its charter. Therefore, Romania considers as highly necessary that UN be up to its historic mission the peoples entrusted to it: that of the most adequate framework for debating and solving the great problems confronting mankind with the equal participation of all states.

Underlining again that the enhancement of the UN role in the whole international life is a continuous preoccupation within the foreign policy of Socialist Romania, SCINTEIA mentions some other Romanian proposals meant to contribute to the improvement of UN structures and to the democratization of the activity of UN bodies, to their compliance with the new situation of the organization.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE MODIFIES CONSUMER PRICES

AU131528 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Mar 79 p 5 AU

["Presidential Decree on Measures To Make Certain Consumer Goods Profitable"]

[Text] In accordance with the party-state policy of rapidly developing the national economy and all socioeconomic activities, and of insuring a financial and monetary balance and a healthy cash flow, the general level of prices has been maintained within the lower limits of the price index established for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan.

In accordance with the 5-year plan provisions--which envisages a 105-106 percent index for retail prices and tariffs by the end of 1980--increases and reductions will be effected in the prices of certain industrial products.

The price increases and reductions envisaged in the present decree affect the 1979 retail prices and consumer tariffs by 0.5 percent, and insure further stability in the general level of prices.

These price increases do not affect the complete implementation of the program on raising the people's living standard, adopted at the party national conference, and according to which real remunerations will be raised by about 32 percent by the end of 1980.

These price changes will also lead to eliminating the losses currently incurred for certain products, and will induce the economic units to manufacture the articles demanded by the consumers and to continuously improve the quality of such articles; at the same time, they will contribute to the implementation of self-administration and self-financing systems in enterprises.

For this purpose:

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--As of 12 March 1979 the retail price of certain groups and subgroups of products will be increased, within the limits of the plan index for retail prices and tariffs, as follows:

A) Certain wood and paper products, such as: doors and window frames, plywood and panels, certain small household articles, and certain paper articles;

B) Certain light industry products, such as: various types of glassware, window panes and mirrors, and various articles of clothing and footwear for children;

C) Certain products of the chemical industry such as: lacquers and dyes, various synthetic materials, and certain pharmaceuticals for medical and veterinary use;

D) Certain metal products, such as: certain types of washing machines, bicycles, stoves and heaters, and certain household appliances and tools.

The retail prices of the products covered by paragraph 1 are increased by an average of 28.0 percent.

The average percentage of increases in the retail price of groups and subgroups of products are given in Appendices Nos 1 and 2.

Article 2--On the same date, the retail price of certain groups and subgroups of products will be reduced as follows:

A) Knitwear made of synthetic fibers, relon and mixed fibers, for adults and children;
B) Children's knitwear made of polynitrilacrylic and polyester fibers;
C) Certain articles of clothing for adults and children, made of synthetic fibers;
D) Certain synthetic silk fabrics;
E) Certain pharmaceuticals for human use;
F) Certain pharmaceuticals for veterinary use;
G) Enamels based on aldehyde resins.

The retail prices of the products covered by paragraph 1 are reduced by an average of 22.6 percent.

The average retail price reduction percentage for groups and subgroups of products are given in Appendix No 3.

Article 3--The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other central bodies in charge of the coordination of retail sales will set retail prices according to goods ranges, with the approval of the State Committee for Prices, and in accordance with the average increase and reduction percentages envisaged in the present decree.

Article 4--The rates of commercial discount for certain groups of products are amended accordingly, as per Appendix No 4.

Article 5--For consumer goods whose retail price and rate of commercial discount are changed in accordance with the present decree, the ministries, the other central and local producing bodies will set new production prices equal to the amount left after the commercial discount is deducted from the retail prices. The production price of the products and groups of products envisaged in Appendix No 5 remain unchanged.

Article 6--To eliminate budget subventions for products whose costs have been reduced, the ministries and other central and local producing bodies are authorized to reduce production prices, with the approval of the State Committee for Prices; the retail prices of such products remain unchanged.

The average production price reduction percentages are given in Appendix No 6.

Article 7--The ministries, the other central bodies, the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality will take measures to reduce costs, so as to make all products profitable. In cases in which products cannot be made profitable by lowering costs, measures shall be taken, in coordination with the Ministry of Domestic Trade, to replace unprofitable products with new and better products in demand with the consumers; profitable prices will be set for the new products, with the approval of the State Committee for Prices, and the resulting effects will be absorbed in the calculation of the price index envisaged in the plan.

Article 8--By 30 June 1979, the Council of Coordination of the Consumer Goods Production and the Ministry of Domestic Trade, together with the State Committee for Prices and the production ministries will present to the Council of Ministers proposals for amendments concerning:

--The minimum range of groups and subgroups of products required for consumer supplies;

--The organization of the production of the above products at a rate and in the quantities required by consumer demand and plan provisions, in accordance with the specialization of the various enterprises;

--Setting minimum tasks for annual increases in the structure of product ranges, and stages for the refurbishing and adaptation of these ranges, in accordance with new economic conditions and consumer demand.

Article 9--To preclude the manufacture of unprofitable consumer articles, the producing units will take measures to systematically reduce specific consumption rates and to increase labor productivity, without thereby affecting product quality.

Article 10--The maximum price limits for groups and subgroups of products in effect at the date of the present decree are modified in accordance with the new prices set under Articles 1 and 2. The ministries and the other central bodies in charge of marketing coordination or production will apply the new maximum price limits with the agreement of the State Committee for Prices.

Article 11--The ministries and other central and local bodies will insure the reestimation of stocks whose prices are to be modified and which are in the possession of units subordinated to them at the date of enforcement of the present decree, in accordance with the norms issued by the Finance Ministry.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and the other bodies whose functions include retail sales will insure that the new prices are marked or labeled, and that goods are sold in accordance with the regulations in force.

Article 12--The State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance will advance proposals to incorporate these changes accordingly in economic and financial plan indexes, and in the volume and structure of the state budget for 1979-1980, in accordance with the implementation of the provisions of the present decree. For this purpose, the ministries and the other central bodies, as well as the executive committees of county people's councils and of the Bucharest Municipality which control units selling products such as those mentioned in the present decree, will advance proposals to the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Finance, within 45 days, on modifications in economic and financial indexes.

Article 13--The prices, maximum price limits and commercial discounts which are hereby changed, and state budget subventions to cover the difference between production and delivery prices for market products covered by the present decree, and any other regulations contrary to this decree become invalid on the date of enforcement of the present decree.

Article 14--Appendices Nos 1 through 6 are an integral part of the present decree.

(Note) The appendices are published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SFRY NEWSPAPERS ASSESS RECENT SOVIET DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

Kosygin Visit to India

AU131721 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 9 March--While China is slowly withdrawing from its military operation in Vietnam, which after all has not lasted long, the Soviet Union in a lively, no, a hurried way is using the widened space for taking stronger steps in the diplomatic field. It is a matter of Soviet diplomatic activities in areas that are geographically remote from the Sino-Vietnamese battlefield, but it is also a matter of activities which after the Chinese military action have become more promising from the angle of Soviet interests.

Soviet political circles, of course, do not believe in the success of discouraging other countries from expanding their economic links with China, for it would be unrealistic to do so. Even during the Chinese military action in Vietnam one did not notice here, for example, that the Soviet Union intended to curtail its economic relations with China. There is another sign to the contrary: While the Chinese military action was growing, Polish and CSSR economic delegations were visiting Beijing, and certainly not to reduce economic ties.

One could say that those Soviet diplomatic actions which do not directly attempt to isolate China in international life have more chance of success.

One such action appears to be the visit of Soviet Premier Kosygin to Delhi, which began today. Observers note that a better time for the visit could not be found, considered from the angle of the interests of both India and the Soviet Union. Although Kosygin's visit had been planned, it is nevertheless linked to a considerable extent to both sides' condemnation--although not identical--of the Chinese operations in Vietnam.

Indeed, the Desai-Kosygin meeting will not constitute any new turn in Soviet-Indian relations, for these relations have always been carefully cultivated and promoted. However, the meeting was welcomed both in Moscow and Delhi considering the Soviet Union's intensified political confrontation with the PRC and India's cooler attitude toward China following the Chinese military action in Vietnam.

It has not escaped the attention of observers that Janos Kadar's stay in Moscow was also used politically to rally the ranks of the "socialist community" in view of the events in Southeast Asia. In his toast at the dinner in honor of his guest, Leonid Brezhnev said, among other things, the following: "We and Comrade Kadar have drawn a clear conclusion from recent events: One should further strengthen the closeness of the socialist community."

The so-called Chinese question is one of those which has served the Soviet Union for years as an instrument to measure the "closeness" within the Warsaw Pact organization. One could say that the Chinese military operations in Vietnam have only played even more into the hand of strengthening the allied front against China. This was confirmed by the Brezhnev-Kadar meeting.

Let it be said in passing that the recent attempts to strengthen the political front against China were also manifested here in a wider field, for example, in the communist movement. Not only did the daily press publish statements or parts of statements every day in which the Chinese action was denounced by other communist parties, but the journal NOVOYE VREMYA devoted several pages to publishing all these reactions in one issue.

Business Above All

The chief attention of Soviet diplomacy is now, of course, centered on the relations with the United States in general, and in particular on the forthcoming meeting between Carter and Brezhnev, which can be said to have entered the stage of direct preparations. This business is primarily for Moscow's benefit.

PRAVDA today, for example, published the State Department statement on the forthcoming Carter-Brezhnev meeting (as a reaction to Brezhnev's election speech) on its front page, which happens very rarely.

'Post-China Times'

AU141713 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Tit Dobersek commentary: "Preparations for Post-China Times"]

[Text] After the foreign ministers of the four Warsaw Pact countries--Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR--visited Moscow one after another, Hungarian leader Janos Kadar also suddenly arrived for a 4-day visit. An imminent arrival of the Polish leader, Gierek, has also been mentioned and he might be followed by other leaders. Thus, the Kremlin started a series of consultations with its allies, most likely with the intention of preparing itself for the "post-China times": That is the time when the world public will no longer be so distinctly preoccupied with Chinese behavior, but rather when its attention will again be directed toward the "great dialog" between the East and West.

From the first reports on the talks between Kadar and Brezhnev it is possible to discern that Moscow was relieved to hear the announcement of the Chinese withdrawal from Vietnam. "This decision could be assessed as a sign of a sobering up by the Chinese leaders," the two leaders said, but they voiced the following reservation: "If they carry out their withdrawal fully." Thus, a certain doubt remains, but overall observers in Moscow speak with satisfaction that the "Chinese round" in international politics has ended without any great shocks.

In this connection what is meant here is not only the latest development in Indochina, or rather the Chinese demonstration of force against Vietnam, which is Moscow's ally in the area. What is also meant here is the earlier opening toward the world which reached its culmination in Deng Xiaoping's visit to Washington. Moscow linked both these events in the sense that China wanted to assert itself as the third big power.

Moscow now believes that possibilities are again opening for a revival of everything that the Chinese behavior in recent months pushed aside--ranging from the agreement with Japan, the normalization of relations with the United States to the military action in Vietnam--that is, detente between the two blocs, or rather superpowers, the USSR and the United States. It is precisely for this reason that it is necessary to make efforts for joint activity on the part of the socialist countries.

Kadar's current visit to Moscow shows that the old "topics of detente," that is, the agreement on SALT-II, the Vienna negotiations, the implementation of the Helsinki conference, are again on the agenda. Both leaders advocate that the signatory countries of the Helsinki Charter should conclude a type of nonaggression pact, which should include not only nuclear, but also conventional arms.

Leonid Brezhnev proposed this as early as 2 March at an election meeting and in this connection emphasized that this would be "completely in the spirit of Helsinki." At the same time Brezhnev's speech shows that, in the Soviet view, it is now necessary to return to "serious matters," that is, to SALT-II and to speeding up the Vienna negotiations. Brezhnev stated that the 6-year talks on SALT-II were very close to an agreement which he would sign "in the near future" during his meeting with Carter. This agreement, which held a prominent place in Brezhnev's speech, is, in his view, of triple importance: First, since it prevents a further accumulation of strategic arms in the period until 1985; second, since it opens up the door for talks on SALT-III and on other disarmament negotiations, including the Vienna negotiations; and third--and most likely not least--because it will speed up the whole complex of Soviet-American relations.

Naturally, both in his election speech and in his meeting with Kadar, Brezhnev also spoke about China, but in such a way that he again warned the rest of the world, primarily the West, that "Chinese policy meant the most serious threat to peace throughout the world" and that for this reason "every kind of support for this policy is dangerous." Briefly, the West should learn something from the latest "Chinese lesson" and should again turn with increased confidence to the USSR, which in this connection demonstrated sobriety and restraint. "The Chinese nightmare" should end as soon as possible and again it is necessary to encourage a relaxation of tension in various fields, including economic cooperation which has also been partially "affected" by the Chinese opening toward the world. It was perhaps not accidental that Brezhnev greatly stressed Soviet economic agreements with Finland, France, the FRG and other Western countries.

At the same time, this is also a new opportunity for appeals to a "monolithic unity" of the socialist countries, to a "greater unity" in the economic field, and to promoting "socialist economic integration." To a certain extent the "Chinese nightmare" has also affected the relations among the Warsaw Pact members, since it has, let us say, brought a new polemic with Romania. However, the Warsaw Pact summit meeting in Moscow 4 months ago demonstrated that there were no major differences among the member countries concerning the process of detente and cooperation with the West.

The current (and imminent) visits from the Warsaw Pact countries to Moscow, therefore, belong to Moscow's preparations for the so-called "post-China stage" in international politics. It would perhaps be premature to describe this stage as one "without China": There is far too much broken China for it to be possible to simply sweep it out of the world kitc

TANJUG VIEWS GREEK ECONOMIC POLICY ON EVE OF KARAMANLIS VISIT

LD141618 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Athens, March 14 (TANJUG)--Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis will arrive for a visit to Yugoslavia the day after tomorrow, then will proceed to Bucharest, and back in Athens will receive Bulgarian President Zhivkov. Thus, he will round out a series of Balkan consultations on the situation in the region.

Karamanlis expects the talks with President Tito and other Yugoslav officials to be a thorough exchange of views on the developments in the Balkan region.

This, together with frequent Greek-Turkish contacts concerning the troublesome situation in the Aegean Sea, means a revival of important activity in the south east of Europe in which Albania, still remaining outside Balkan activities, is the only exception.

All this should contribute to this region's embarking anew on the course conducive to the creation of a zone of peace and cooperation, writes TANJUG correspondent in Athens, Mladen Gavrilovic.

Balkan cooperation once was a key commitment of Prime Minister Karamanlis' foreign policy, writes the correspondent. Today, under the conditions of disquieting developments in the Eastern Mediterranean, with Greece and Turkey in conflict, the idea of multilateral cooperation is steering its way in the Balkans with difficulty. However, Prime Minister Karamanlis remains optimistic.

In portraying present-day Greece the correspondent writes that the Karamanlis government wishes to continue in its orientation to the Atlantic policy of the West, whereas the opposition supports the country's independent, even neutral, position on the present antagonisms between the two military blocs.

Greece has a high growth rate of gross national product, with the income per capita totalling 2,900 dollars.

However, inflation rose parallel with the national income growth and, says Karamanlis, now represents the number one international problem. Last summer, the government adopted an anti-inflation programme which, when Greece joins the EEC, is to stop inflation and hold it down to 10 percent.

This is a responsibility resting with all the government's economic bodies which, doubtless, are investing great efforts, although the economy and trade unions exert great pressure and seriously bring into question the complete realization of the plan, concludes the correspondent.

BORBA REPORTS DPRK'S HO TAM TOAST IN BELGRADE 7 MAR

AU130946 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[TANJUG report on toast by Ho Tam, DPRK minister for foreign affairs, at a luncheon given in his honor by Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, in Belgrade on 7 March]

[Text] In his toast [DPRK Foreign Minister] Ho Tam expressed his pleasure at visiting Yugoslavia once again and further expressed his gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality. He conveyed greetings to the peoples of Yugoslavia from the people of his country.

The head of the DPRK diplomacy said that several months have passed since the Belgrade Ministerial Conference of Nonalined Countries in which he participated and during which he had the opportunity to meet and have talks with Yugoslav personalities. Since then, he said, the relations between Yugoslavia and the DPRK have developed and have been strengthened even more. He expressed the conviction that his present talks with the Yugoslav leaders would also have a positive effect on bilateral cooperation and would also contribute to the further confirmation of the nonalined policy.

The head of the DPRK diplomacy particularly stressed the importance of the meetings and talks between Presidents Tito and Kim Il-song for the development of friendly cooperation between the two countries. He appraised these relations as very cordial and pointed out that through this the peoples of Yugoslavia and the DPRK are simultaneously contributing to strengthening the nonalined policy and to fulfilling the aims which this policy advocates.

Ho Tam further said that the Yugoslav peoples have achieved important successes in the socialist construction of their country on the basis of self-management. He also emphasized that Yugoslavia follows an independent foreign policy and that its international reputation is constantly growing. According to Ho Tam, this also represents the success of the nonalined policy and of all peoples and countries advocating this policy.

Ho Tam further said that Yugoslavia and the DPRK struggle to realize the ideals of the nonalined policy. The nonalined movement, he said, supports the struggle of all peoples for independence and against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism as well as the general aspirations for peace, progress and the development of peaceful cooperation. According to him, the activity of nonalined countries is especially important now, during a very complex international situation. The DPRK, Ho Tam said, will continue to make efforts to strengthen the unity of the nonalined countries and to realize the aims for which the nonalined countries struggle.

In his toast the DPRK vice premier and minister for foreign affairs said that the people of his country are making great efforts for economic development and that the fulfillment of very ambitious plans for economic development is now in progress. He also recalled that the DPRK has renewed its initiatives for the peaceful unification of the country and these have met with a strong response in the world. Ho Tam expressed gratitude to Yugoslavia for its support for these initiatives and the DPRK's efforts for the peaceful unification of the country.

Concluding his toast, the DPRK minister for foreign affairs expressed the belief that his visit to Yugoslavia would contribute to the further development of friendly cooperation in all fields.

KURTOVIC MEETS POLITICAL LEADERS IN PANAMA

LD141758 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Panama City, March 14, (TANJUG)--President of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic yesterday called at headquarters of the new Panamanian Revolutionary Democratic Party (PRD) and met with the party's general secretary, Nicolas Gonzales Revilla. They discussed cooperation between the two organizations, Panamanian-Yugoslav relations and the two countries' activities within the movement on non-alignment.

During the meeting, Gonzalez asked Kurtovic to convey to President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia the high gratitude felt by the Panamanians for their great support to the endeavours of Panama to implement its sovereignty over the entire national territory.

The Yugoslav delegation also met with a number of other prominent figures in Panama.

JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD142356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1907 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 14, (TANJUG)--A Japanese Government delegation, headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Masuo Takashima, arrived here this evening.

The Japanese delegation will take part in the first session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between the two countries. The session begins tomorrow.

BELGRADE RADIO REPORTS CAZACU'S ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT

Meeting With Dolanc

AU141550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has received Virgil Cazacu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. On this occasion Virgil Cazacu conveyed greetings and good wishes for President Tito from President Ceausescu. The further advancement of cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and Romania and between the LCY and the RCP was discussed in a cordial and friendly conversation. Certain currently important questions of international relations were also reviewed.

Talks With LCY Leaders

AU141551 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has held talks with Virgil Cazacu, member of the RCP Political Executive Committee, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Borislav Milosevic, assistant director of the Department for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nicolae Mihai, Romanian ambassador to Yugoslavia, participated in the talks.

During an open and friendly talk information and views were exchanged on the activities of the two parties in the field of internal socialist development, on the further development of relations between the two countries and parties and on the international activity of the LCY and RCP.

Views were also exchanged on the question of relations within the workers and communist movement and the contemporary struggle for socialism and the world's international situation. Mutual concern was expressed because of the aggravation of situations and conflicts in many parts of the world. In this connection it was stressed that the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference should be strictly observed.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY PRESENTS CITATION TO TITO

LD150422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1745 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split, March 14, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito received a delegation of the Assembly of Croatia, a constituent Yugoslav republic, here today. The delegation presented him a memorial plaque on the anniversary of the unification of the Istrian Peninsula, Slovenian Adriatic coastal belt, port of Rijeka, port of Zadar and Adriatic off-shore islands with Yugoslavia.

These parts of the Yugoslav territory inhabited by the Yugoslav population were ceded to Italy before the end of World War One as reward for its waging war on the side of the entente powers. Since 1945, these parts have been Yugoslav territories.

In World War Two, more than 20,000 Istrian freedom fighters sacrificed their lives for the liberation of Istria from the Italian occupation. Further, 21,000 Istrians were interned in concentration camps.

Over 20,000 Italians live today in Istria, one of Yugoslavia's highest developed areas, in fraternal relations with the Croatian, Slovene and other Yugoslav peoples, Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of Croatia and chief delegate, noted.

Thanking for the plaque presented, President Tito emphasized that the unification of these parts with their homeland is one of the greatest successes of Yugoslavia's People's Liberation War.

SFRY COMMITTEE ENDORSES EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

LD150714 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 14, (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav territorial waters will be extended from the present 10 nautical miles to 12.

The proposal on the extension of the Yugoslav territorial waters to 12 nautical miles, based on changes in the Yugoslav law on the coastal sea, outer coastal belt and epicontinental belt, was endorsed today by an Assembly of Yugoslavia federal chamber committee. The committee has recommended that further consideration be given to an amendment submitted by the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro and calling for a precise definition of the southern Adriatic border line.

Changes in the Yugoslav sea law legislation are being made on the basis of the international convention on territorial waters which allows the extension of the territorial waters to 12 nautical miles.

KOLISEVSKI MACEDONIAN CANDIDATE TO SFRY PRESIDENCY

LD142352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 14 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Skopje--The candidacy conference of the republican conference of the SAWP of Macedonia meeting in Skopje today unanimously approved Lazar Kolisevski's candidacy for membership in the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION IN SRI LANKA--Colombo, March 9 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav economic delegation, headed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar, arrived here today for talks on expanding economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka. The Yugoslav economic delegation arrived accompanied by a group of representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations interested in cooperation within Sri Lanka economic development plans. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0917 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD]

ANGOLAN DELEGATION IN SLOVENIA--Ljubljana--A delegation from the People's Republic of Angola, including Joao Felipe Martins, Angolan ambassador to Yugoslavia, arrived in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today on a visit to last several days. During its stay, the delegation will visit the clinical center in Ljubljana, the Lek factory of pharmaceutical and chemical products and Angolan citizens being treated in the Ljubljana military hospital. The delegation will also be joined by Domingos Coelho da Cruz, minister of health of the People's Republic of Angola, who arrived in Slovenia last night on an official visit. The Angolan minister was received by Dusan Sinigoj, vice president of the Slovene Assembly Executive Council, today. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD]